MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday August 25th 1917

The Vatican and Peace

Helping China to Settle Down

Tinted and Tainted News

Japan's "Paramountcy" Claim

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. I No. 12

01-373

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Socony Products

The Mark of Quality

QUALITY, SAFETY, ECONOMY

Illuminating Oils

Lubricating Oils—
for lubricating all classes of machinery

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Motor Spirits—
for Motor Cars, Motor Boats, Flying Machines, etc.

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

Our products are prepared under the care of the world's foremost experts, so as to give the highest amount of efficiency.

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

NETHERLANDS INDIA
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
CHINA
INDIA
INDO-CHINA
SOUTH AFRICA
THE LEVANT
JAPAN
SIAM

01-374

MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME I　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1917　　NUMBER 12

Contents

Editorial paragraphs ..... T. F. M. 313
Special Articles
Japan's "Paramountcy" Claims in China ..... Jeremiah W. Jenks 317
Tinted and Tainted News 319
The Vatican in Central Europe 323
Lloyd-George Looks Ahead 324
News Summary of the Week 326
Men and Events 328
Women's Work 330
Far Eastern Press Opinion 330
Correspondence
The Radicals of the Kuomintang 333
Finance and Commerce
Japanese Commercial Difficulties with Russia and America 334
American Commercial Assistant Attache Needed 335
Books and Publications
An Impartial Judgment on the War 338
Great Britain's Financial Administration ..... G. L. T. 339

IT is a rather curious development of opinion in America about Far Eastern affairs, and especially about Japan and her policies, that part of the American press is now disposed to concede to Japan a "special position" and "paramountcy" in relation to China just at a time when Japanese statesmen and the Japanese press are abandoning these claims—or at least are putting the soft-pedal on them. One follows the mental process of some writers for the press in America with not a little speculation as to its well-springs and purpose. Take for instance the case of the San Francisco Chronicle. We can recall, not so long ago, when that newspaper had a general tone that might (to follow the shallow terminology of the propagandists) be called "anti-Japanese." That was when the Japanese questions which apply locally to California were to the fore. With the gradual suppression of those issues (a suppression not due to them being satisfactorily adjusted, but to other and wider causes of world politics that have altered the relative positions of both Japan and America in international affairs), many newspapers in America seemed to get imbued with the notion that Japan had to be placated, and that the best or the only way to keep Japan from being troublesome about the immigration question was to concede to her whatever she wanted elsewhere. Now of course it was to bring about this very state of mind in American political thought that caused Japanese diplomacy to raise and to agitate the immigration issue, and it is perhaps an irony of fate that just when Japan seemed to be "getting way with it," a world war and its unexpected ramifications would come along and undermine Japan's China policy at its point of first contact.

AMONG some editorial comments on this topic by the press in America recently compiled by the Literary Digest (a majority of the papers oppose Japan's paramountcy claims, by the way) is the following of the San Francisco Chronicle: "We might as well face the fact now that Japan does occupy a special position with regard to the neighboring Empire and that sooner or later her inevitable mastery of that country [China] will be definitely established." This goes pretty far—farther indeed than most of Japan's regular propagandists have ventured to state openly. Japanese diplomats would not like for these views of the Chronicle to be widely published in China, for they will not be at all acceptable to Chinese, however they may sound in America and Japan. A point very frequently overlooked by newspapers in America, in casually as a matter of academic argument thus disposing of the Chinese Republic and the political future of the Chinese people, is how such opinions will be taken by Chinese, and how Chinese may be led by them to reflect about America and Americans. Putting the best motive for those opinions of the San Francisco Chronicle that can be ascribed to them

—that they spring from a sincere belief not perhaps in the justice and morality of Japan's assumptions, but that because of her military power and economic strength it will not be possible to prevent her from absorbing China—they are published just at the moment when in Japan it is understood that this power and this strength has vanished, perhaps forever, as compelling forces to accomplish the supervision or subjugation of China. Every mail bringing the Japanese newspapers carries fresh and progressive evidences of this probably, to them, unwelcome conviction.

"PARAMOUNTCY", used in this connection is fairly definite. We can understand what is meant by it. But just what do the San Francisco Chronicle and other publicists who use the term mean by a nation having a "special position" with regard to China? Do they have in mind intellectual contacts, or moral influence, or is the term merely a geographical allusion? Except Russia, which has a land frontier contiguous with China for something like six thousand miles, Japan has a special geographical position with respect to China in that she is closer to China than any other of the greater nations. But is distance the only rule of measurement applicable to this idea of special position as between different nations? If it comes to moral and mental influences, surely they are not to be calculated by a yard-stick. One hardly will believe that because Japan is miles nearer to China than the United States is, that thereby Japanese moral and intellectual influence with the Chinese must be in proportion to the distances. By the geographical theory of measuring influence and special position as among nations, then the United States has a right to claim a superior position to nations in Europe with regard to China. Some one ought to clarify this Doctrine of "special position" by getting up a graduated scale, so that each and every nation will know by arithmetical method just what its "special position" is to every other nation. The idea has interesting possibilities. International contacts might be marked off on a chart, so that each nation could see at a glance how much moral and mental influence with all other nations it is entitled to have. The plan could be extended to trade among nations; this could be pro-rated on the international special position chart, and there need be no competition, for every nation would know how much trade it could have in proportion with the other nations.

BUT the bald truth is that this "special position" theorem in international affairs and world politics is on its last legs, if we are to believe that the present allied association is playing the game "on the square;" and that it will win this war, or that it will be able to dominate the thought of which the Peace will be born. The bald truth is, further, that the "special position" theorem as applied by the San Francisco Chronicle to Japan vs. China is bluff and buncombe. Its only basis is the power to apply military intimidation. If this war does not succeed in getting world politics fairly clear of the special position doctrine, then it may be fought in vain—for it is in that doctrine that the causes for this war sprouted; and no broad political conclusion stands now more nakedly exposed than that a continued acceptance in international law and practice of the special position doctrine will cause endless wars hereafter.

JAPANESE editors are much perturbed about the tendency among the allied belligerent nations to detect and to regulate their material elements in consonance with the broad allied interest and war objects —or rather the Japanese are concerned especially by the inclusion in this method of the United States, for other allied Powers have been using it for some time. Before America became a belligerent and before American finances and resources were mobilized and partly pooled with those of Great Britain and France in furtherance of common war aims, Japan was not particularly affected in her economics and politics by restrictions imposed on commerce. Japan's war prosperity was but little touched by what France and England did or could do then, for it depended chiefly on access to Russia and America. Before America entered the war, Japan's strategical position vis-a-vis her allies was such that they did not want to take the risk involved in offending her; but when America came in the balance of power completely shifted, and Japan's strategical position became subordinate instead of possibly determinant. One understands the irritation and chagrin of the Japanese press as it now sees the beginning of the application to Japan by her allies of the principle of "alternative uses" which heretofore during the war Japan has been applying to them. A few Japanese editors see the light, and accept the inevitable with what grace they can assume; but some of them cannot help showing an acrimonious resentment. Of course in the existing circumstances America is singled out as the cause and occasion of this development, the embargo on steel being a case in point. (By the way, this matter of steel has a cynically humorous aspect; for it is believed that the placing by Japanese of a large order for steel had an influence with Judge Gary in making him a convert and advocate of the Shibusawa "cooperation" plan). The Japanese editors may rail at America if they want to, but it will boot them nothing, and it is illogical beside; for the new allied association is merely doing now, with respect to Japan, what the former Entente combination probably would

have done some time ago if they had been able to do so safely.

DEVELOPMENTS of Chinese politics during the last week indicate that the nation is inclined to settle down. And it should be the duty of foreigners who have China's true interest in mind to try to help her settle down. Hardly anything has occurred since China entered the war to point the nation's internal political crisis. This calmness is somewhat superficial however, for elements of unrest are at work in several localities, notably in the region where Yunnan and Szechuen join. There is a welcome subsidence of open rebellous activity of the radical Kuomingtang element at Canton. If rumors are true, utterances of the civil governor at Canton are of a Pickwickian cast, for it is said that he really is a prisoner and that his official mandates are written for him by those who hold him in durance. Such things are quite possible in China, even in republican China (or the China of the "advanced" republicans, for those who are supposed to be holding the Canton governor in durance are the very Party who so strongly object to what they call the "intimidation" of Li Yuan Hung by the military Party in the case of the dissolution of Parliament). The Yunnan-Szechuen quarrel seems to be local in character, but it can be made a nucleus for a wider dissension if it is not suppressed. Still, China is subsiding—that is, she is getting into stride with the other nations that are "muddling along" through the war; which means that she is among friends and in not such very bad international company.

THAT for about a month we have not found any occasion to mention the military operations in these comments strikes us as a somewhat interesting introspective query. It is, we think, illustrative of how the war merely as a fighting spectacle or proposition is fading out of mind. During this period there has been tremendous fighting—perhaps as great fighting as has occurred since the war began, and perhaps as important fighting too. Hundreds of thousands of men (perhaps millions) and thousands of guns and hundreds of airplanes have been engaged; losses which formerly would have been appalling are incurred daily. Yet all this fighting and killing somehow has ceased to startle, has almost ceased to interest unless we can tag some political meaning or progress to it, or can use it to measure something in the way of movement toward peace. But while we are on this topic of the fighting, it can be noted that what has taken place on the Western front in the past month has phases that show certain tendencies that are related to progress toward peace. The British and French forces that are hammering at the German entrenched lines are able to advance—not a very great nor a rapid advance—but nevertheless an advance. This is something—more, it is a good deal; for it shows that for all the relief from Russia's military activity, the German armies in the West (and in Italy too) are not so strong but that they can be pushed back. As to the broad strategy which these operations intimate, it is tolerably obvious that the plan is what we may call no let-up. Having at last obtained an actual numerical advantage in the field, the strategy of the Allies is Pound! Pound! Pound! Wherefore this might have been risky strategy before America came in, with the immense man-power and supply-power of America still all in reserve and coming along in preparation, the Allies can now afford to swap losses with the enemy in the certainty that whereas the Allies' losses are sure to be replaced almost as quickly as they go, the attrition to the enemy is hereafter irreparable. There are probably other and more immediate strategical reasons for the present grand offensive in the West—giving the Russian army time to regain its feet for instance—but its basic principle is that the time has come when Pound, Pound, Pound tactics by the Allies is safe and sound strategy.

ESPECIALLY timely, in view of the proposals concerning peace sponsored by the Pope within the last few days, is the analysis of Vatican influence in European politics made by a writer in The New Republic, that is reprinted in this issue of the Review. The view taken by that writer apparently coincides in some ways with what now seems to be a tendency of Allied diplomacy and statecraft as this relates to peace terms. Until very recently, any and all moves seeking peace have been looked at somewhat askance as being favorable to German aims, and usually have been treated brusquely by spokesmen for the leading allied Governments. This move by the Pope is differently received. Peace in whatever form it presents itself (or is presented) no longer is regarded with suspicion or dismissed cavalierly as a wolf in sheep's clothing. Even the "no annexations and no indemnities" dogma thrust forward by the new Russian democracy as among its first outgivings after gaining power in the Government of Russia, and which by many could be seen only as a stupidity of extreme Russian socialism (or a clever move of German diplomacy), is now regarded more leniently in allied nations. The excellent analysis which the Review published last week of *Das Annexionistische Deutschland*, a new work by Professor Crumbach, indicates that the German intellectuals are coming to believe that a peace made on the basis of the existing political statu quo will be a real defeat for Germany. If that is a true doctrine, then Germany is already defeated, for under no probable conditions will she get any settlement better

than that, and she very likely will have to accept a worse one, or a more disadvantageous one as Germany herself reckons gain and loss to her former imperial ambitions. Thus regarding peace, or trying to regard peace in academic detachment, one perceives a subtle shifting of thought and of policy in the attitude the greater allied nations are taking toward the latest peace move. Perhaps something in the way of an exchange of views, or a definite declaration of war aims, will come from it.

LET us not not be afraid to think about or to speak of peace, as if it was something not to be mentioned until we get matters in a position so that our side will have the greatest possible advantage from peace, and the other side will get the greatest hurt from it; and lest even to whisper "peace" will somehow work around to help the enemy. Such ideas not only are morally wrong; they are fallacious politically. In all the allied fighting nations there is apparent a growing, almost an irritable insistence that the Governments will forthwith formulate and publish a definite statement of their agreed war objects. A writer in the English Review, concluding a long article on "The Way to Peace," gives some striking phrases:

The world is now looking straight into the eyes of Monsieur Ribot, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and it says:

"You are not acting as representatives of your respective countries. A more exalted function is yours. You represent the civilization of the whole world. You must judge. In every syllable of your judgment you must give articulate expression to the conscience of mankind, from which justice springs. If you want help, let the universities of the United States, France and England lend you their aid. But out of your compassion for the mothers of men, you will not delay."

To sum up, the position is as clear as noonday. There must be be no wavering. There is not an occasion for doubt. Monsieur Ribot, President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George must announce to the world their joint declaration of the Allied War Purpose.

If the Imperial German Government, with this solemn declaration before their eyes, determine to continue the fight, there must not be a moment's hesitation. The Allied Powers must at once decide to go to war, guided by the spirit of maximum conception. The incomparable daring of America will inspire and lead. Only in this way can you hope to impose your will on the enemy and hasten the termination of the struggle. Fail to do this, and your failure, with its tragic consequences, will carry with it the curses of the human race.

That perhaps too passionate exhortation may be a little farther along than public opinion in the major fighting nations, but it is inspired by a desire for peace which cannot much longer be left unattended and unsatisfied by Governments without serious danger to themselves. For what the soldiers in the allied armies (at least all the intelligent ones) are now fighting and dying for is not Victory, but Peace. In the same issue of the English Review from which the above is taken, a French soldier is quoted as saying: "I can bear it to die, and I can bear it to live; but I can't bear this much longer."

MORE than twenty years ago Joseph Pulitzer, with the unusual and penetrating foresight that made him one of the truly great in journalism, proffered a part of his large fortune to Columbia University in New York if that great institution of learning would establish a College of Journalism. The proffer was not at once accepted, chiefly perhaps because, paradoxically, the American press then ridiculed the idea that newspaper work can be taught in colleges. But the idea was not alone Pulitzer's; it had occurred to other men, and one of those other men—Walter Williams—got the idea acted on, and succeeded in creating in 1909 the first College of Journalism at the University of Missouri. There are now a score or so of such colleges, among them the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University. We are reminded to take thought of these matters by receiving a brief announcement about the Press Congress of the World to be held in Australia in 1919, which will be presided over by Dean Williams of the University of Missouri, the father of all colleges of journalism, and who has been President of two world congresses of journalism—at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis and the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Thus Dr. Williams lived to see his idea flower and take a recognized place in modern educational systems, and to help bring honor and fame to its creator. Several Chinese graduates of the University of Missouri College of Journalism are now engaged in newspaper work in America and China—the forerunners of a real Chinese press; and about a dozen University of Missouri men are working

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

on newspapers in China and Japan. In this connection, a very interesting topic that might be introduced at this next congress of journalists is the question of international publicity in its relations to peace and war. This subject, which for so long has been virtually ignored by the American press and the American Government, is now getting more attention. Some phases of it are well brought out by Walter S. Rogers, parts of whose article taken from the Saturday Evening Post are reprinted in this issue of the Review.

T. F. M.

Japan's "Paramountcy" Claim in China

BY JEREMIAH W. JENKS

THE forthcoming departure of a distinguished Japanese mission for America, headed by Viscount Ishii, foreshadows one of the major events of the year in the realm of Far Eastern diplomacy. Viscount Ishii has been First Secretary at Peking, he has been a special emissary to the United States, he has been Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, and he has been Japan's Imperial Ambassador to Paris. He is a trained diplomat of world experience. He comes to America to lay before our Government the main principles, it would seem, of a modus vivendi in the Pacific whereby America and Japan may associate their joint efforts, against a background of Allied approval and support, to maintain peace in the Pacific.

It is a statesmanlike and an opportune project, and our Government will doubtless seize the strategic chance now offered to us to receive on a basis of entire frankness and cordial good will one of the first diplomats of the Japanese Empire. Now that clouds of misunderstanding which attended Secretary Lansing's recent Note to China have been dissipated both in Tokio and Washington, leaving on the whole an impression very creditable to the American Department of State for its entirely proper and heartening sympathy with the Chinese Government, the air is cleared for a long delayed personal discussion between America and Japan which cannot but be productive of great benefit to both nations.

The somewhat sharp exchange of compliments over our Note to China, especially the attitude of the press, did serve to bring into prominence, however, some very important prepossessions of the Japanese mind of today. Some of these must unquestionably be uppermost in any joint discussion of the Far East in general, and of our relations in China in particular. Perhaps most noticeable among them is Japan's revived claim for "paramountcy" in China. It was not merely misunderstanding of a "garbled note" that slightly ruffled American-Japanese relations a fortnight or so ago. It was Japan's plain comprehension that we were giving China important salutary advice which, if followed, would serve to strengthen China's status as a sovereign and independent nation. The terms of that advice might have been twisted by unfriendly transmission into impertinent suggestions. But the real basis of Japanese remonstrances, as copiously reported throughout the American press was that we had had any major diplomatic dealings with China at all without first asking advice and gaining co-operation from Tokio. Japan, we have now been told for several years past, aspires to maintain a "Monroe Doctrine" of Asia, which, it is suggested, not only in the name, but in argument is on the American model, China, in this new arrangement playing much the same part in relation to Japan as does Mexico to the United States. This doctrine has been mooted before, but it really became most vigorously popularised on the visit to this country in 1915 of Baron Shibusawa, Japan's leading industrial magnate. Its reemphasis on the eve of the departure of the Ishii mission to this country, its recent reiteration throughout Japan, and its industrious circulation among our newspapers by the Japanese publicity bureaus in this country all would seem to point to one thing: that we are the subjects of a Japanese diplomatic drive, of which the objective is our recognition of Japan as the paramount power guaranteeing a Monroe Doctrine to Asia.

Japan's point of view could not be more succinctly expressed than in a statement which recently (June 15) appeared in an interview in the New York Times with Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, the distingnished director of the Japanese East and West News Bureau. "There is no subject on which Japanese feeling is more sensitive than on relations with China," said Dr. Iyenaga, "for these touch closely the vital interests of the Empire. Sentiment there over what is regarded as unusually active American influence in Chinese affairs is much the same as that which Americans might feel if there were unusual Japanese activity in Mexican affairs." "While the whole Japanese nation eagerly desires recognition by America and by the world," continues this able Japanese spokesman, "of Japan's paramount interests in the Far East, I do not think there is any ground for believing that the present international situation is to be taken as an opportunity for asserting these interests."

Very likely not, but so long as "the whole Japanese people" have this conscious, if tactfully silent, object in view, it cannot but form the background of a discussion we may have with Japan's distinguished emissaries about the future of the Far East. And, whether that proposal is brought up in so many words or not, we must

have in our minds too a background governing our policy according as we accept or reject this fundamental Japanese thesis.

There are many reasons why, in no spirit of ill will toward Japan, but with a resolute adherence to our own larger interests and the future welfare of the world we must utterly reject and repudiate this thesis in the clearest possible terms. Japan's desire for paramountcy in China is based on one of two lines of policy: it rests on the fear that Europe's predatory, pre-war diplomacy in China will continue, requiring Japan to guard now the major preserve of all eastern Asia against the returning vitality of European power; or it proposes a powerful aggression in China on Japan's own account and seeks already to outlaw and forestall opposition to the drive she contemplates. It rests either on fear of somebody else's aggression or determination of her own. It is not a peace policy, for it presupposes protection, and the need for protection presupposes evil from some direction that Japan's strong right arm must ward off.

Broadly speaking, Japan's analogy of a Monroe Doctrine for Asia is a far-seeing rejoinder to America, and a plausible and convincing rejoinder too to stay in our own part of the world and mind our own business. Narrowly speaking however with rigid and specific reference to the exact questions which it is designed to cover, it is the most misleading and unfair analogy in the whole world of Pacific diplomacy. What is our Monroe Doctrine? It is a loose, diplomatic principle laid down early in our history whereby we made known to the world our determination to allow no monarchist European nations to interfere aggressively in order to conquer and suppress republicanism in the new world. It was protective only; it did not attempt to dictate the internal policies of the American nations. It had at first no reference to trade; it still is disposed to leave absolutely unimpaired the great European trade centres, in most of the countries far greater than our own, in Central and South America. It has never acquired a territorial "concession," a "sphere of interest," nor a "paramountcy" of any character whatever. It has never insisted that any Latin-American country should exploit its mines, or build its railroads, or seek its general development loans exclusively with our assistance and participation. It has never led to the forcible or permanent acquisition of an inch of Latin-American territory. Panama stands on an entirely different basis.

Contrast with this rough summary Japan's alleged corresponding attitude to the mainland of East Asia. She has annexed Formosa and Korea, and governs with sovereign power the Kwantung Peninsula, and for the present, at least, Kiaochau, all of which she has seized during the past twenty-five years by no higher right than force of arms. Of these only Formosa could be put on the same basis as Porto Rico. She claims "spheres of interest" in five of China's greatest provinces; she has utilised her claims in Manchuria virtually to appropriate China's great northern coal and iron mines, and she controls to a large degree the great Hanyehping mines and works. Her soldiers are in Hankow and Tientsin, in many parts of Shantung, and throughout the length and breadth of Southern Manchuria. She is an autocracy; a monarchy modelled after, but far less constitutionally restricted than Germany; and the country she is "protecting" is a republic, nobly, sincerely striving for popular government. The people over whom she proposes to establish her tutelage have an older and a far more profound civilisation than her own. In fact, practically all of her justly admired art and literature have been derived from China, and in most of these lines China still excels.

Again, it is very hard to forgive an analogy which places our long and cordial relations with China, especially our immense ethical and social service there, on the level of Japan's relations with Mexico. Our activity in China, in commerce, in diplomacy, in mission work, antedate Japan's by half a century, and we have always refused repeatedly to act aggressively, even when it has been urged. Japan's relations with Mexico are exotic. They are purely commercial, unless, as is believed by very many, they are based on an expediency that is strategic, to say the least. Moreover, China is destined to become one of the foremost producing nations of this world, a vast market, an enormous industrial workshop, an incalculable economic prize to the exploiter, a huge and stabilising, peaceful power if allowed to develop its great wealth in its own way. The problem of China is a world problem in an infinitely greater degree (just think of it for a moment culturally alone, with no hint of commercial advantages for any one) than is the problem of Mexico. China's art treasures even today, after she has enriched the connections of every land, are among the world's choicest.

Further, the enlightened movements in China, the bent toward free institutions, have had their most vital support invariably from this country. It is by no accident that America first recognised the Chinese Republic, that America first withdrew from a banker's group because, in President Wilson's view, however others may judge, we put China's interest as a people struggling for freedom above that of the profit of our financiers. Not only has Japan played no corresponding role in Mexico, in China herself she has never conspicuously been the friend of any movement, revolutionary or otherwise, toward liberalism and reform. In fact, the Chinese themselves believe that she has instigated dissension in order to stifle reform.

The paramountcy we claim in Mexico, based on a continent-wide land frontier, has no com-

mercial background. We have no Manchuria in Mexico from which by patient and irresistible penetration we have made trade all but impossible with every other nation. Consider English, German, Japanese investments there. We have no troops there even to protect American properties; the Pershing expedition went into Mexico to get Villa after he had invaded the United States with armed force. (Try to imagine China invading Japan in any such way.) When it didn't get him, it came out again, and not a trace of that "occupation" remains on which to found any Japanese precedent, or to excuse any Chengchiatun affair.

It would really seem that the only way the analogy of this country's Monroe Doctrine is at all applicable to Japan's situation in the Orient is that Japan's situation there is in every respect the opposite of ours. Japan's Monroe Doctrine is ours exactly upside down, conferring the right, not chiefly to protect from abroad, but mainly to hold your victim safe even from his friends while you are making good your own attack. Of course this does not deny the former aggressions of Germany and Russia and others, but it does present the Chinese view that the latest and most dangerous is that of Japan herself.

It is entirely just to say, however, that this theory of paramountcy in China, in view of the current conciliatory attitude of the Japanese Government, probably does not possess all the jagged edges endangering the world's peace in the future which just now we must not fail to see and note. The war is a powerful solvent of reactionary forces of all kinds. Japan's diplomats must know, and none better than Viscount Ishii, that the days of independent aggression at the expense of weak nations possessing a great economic future are numbered. Such a policy is against every principle to which the Allies have consecrated this war. The world's economic competition, fruitful creator of endless strife and leading directly to this great culminating tragedy, must be relaxed and systematised and consciously organised. Japan must already know, late events seem to indicate that she is beginning to realise, that she must play a common part in this vast accommodation; it may well be a leading part. She must already know that a China from which the threat of European aggression has been removed will provide a far better atmosphere for her own security and development than a China, once more bristling with rivalries, of which Japan's "paramountcy" would be the most provocative of all. She must know, too, that the initiative toward accomplishing such a world agreement lies most fittingly in the hands of this nation. Is it to be too sanguine to hope that the Ishii mission will abandon the sinister ignis fatuus of paramountcy and join hands with us, conceiving China as a world problem, in initiating the machinery which will give her a world guarantee of security in the light of the new diplomacy? A secure and stable China, not a China dominated by another, but a China, free and self-governing, is the best guarantee in the world of permanent peace between America and Japan.

Tinted and Tainted News

A few months ago Mr. Walter S. Rogers an experienced American journalist, undertook an extensive trip abroad to study and classify publicity as it affects and touches international relations. He was in Shanghai and Peking, and spent some time in Japan. Now Mr. Rogers has contributed an article on this topic to the Saturday Evening Post, parts of which specially applying to the Far East are reprinted.

AMERICA is fighting for the freedom of the press, for a freedom of the press in a newer and larger sense—for the free and generous exchange of news between countries, that through reading about one another the various peoples may come to understand one another.

America does not know this yet. The already commonplace expression is that "America is fighting to save democracy." America has found that to save her own democracy the world must be made more democratic. And if democracy is a flaming torch, the freedom of the press is at least the illuminant. Now that the world has become so small that all the nations rub elbows, there lies no hope for democracy but in an international freedom of the press, through which the peoples of the world may exchange ideas, become acquainted and interested in one another.

A political boss once remarked that he could defeat any man who ran for office in his town. How? He would send out good mixers, reaching into the various classes of society, to spread stories designed to create prejudice against the candidate. To Catholics it would be whispered that the candidate was an A. P. A; to Protestants, that he had given his word not to appoint any but Catholics to office; to tee-totalers, that the candidate was drunk on his last birthday; to manufacturers, that he had agreed not to molest I. W. W. agitators; and so on, there being no limit to the number of lies that can slide out of a well-greased imagination.

What has all this to do with international freedom of the press? Not much, beyond recalling the fact that our thoughts and actions are largely determined by the ideas that float about us. As to current events, most people pick their newspapers. As for the newspapers—no one can learn where some of their ideas come from—the news about things happening at a distance from their own town they generally receive from a press association.

The press associations gather up news and spread it all over the world by telegraph, cable and wireless. The temptation is too great to

avoid saying that the task of the press association is to fertilize the thought of the world daily.

The same type of mind that would artfully spread poisonous stories throughout a city, under the alias of statesmanship has sought to set people against people. Only a few weeks ago, in China, an experienced, sane European journalist, after explaining how the Japanese were getting control of the Chinese press and were pushing forward a press association owned by them, exclaimed that should they succeed they might hammer away on "Asia for the Asiatics and the superiority of the yellow races" until they united the yellow races for a world war against the whites. Quite possibly the journalist was seeing things; the place was the Shanghai Club, and he was leaning against the longest bar in the world.

But notice the journalist's world point of view. He sees something more than the newspaper on the breakfast table. In every city and town in the world he sees newspapers. People are reading them, getting ideas and impressions on which they are forming opinions and basing their actions. In the newspaper offices he watches the staff handling telegrams, some from his own country, some from battlefields, some from the other side of the world. In his mind he follows the thousands of miles of telegraph and cable lines linking all the newspaper offices, a network of wire enmeshing, inclosing the globe.

* * * * * *

Here is a world problem—to see that the world gets honest news and a sufficient amount of news to enable the reader to get a fair idea of what is going on in the world. With all the world getting facts honestly and entertainingly told, and each country getting its hearing with its tragedies and its comedies intermingled—well, that will be one kind of world. With various nations subsidizing newspapers and press associations, creating hatred and suspicion, obliquely pushing forward their commercial, political and dynastic ambitions—well, that will be another kind of world, with hell popping loose frequently.

The problems involved in creating the necessary restraints to prevent the corruption of the world's news and in making possible a generous flow of news over the world so that the commercial, political and social story of each country is told, are new and intricate.

At the very start one needs to have a detailed knowledge of the telegraph, cable and wireless systems of the world; their rates and interrelations; an understanding of the newspapers of the various countries; an insight into the ownership and workings of the press associations of the world; a familiarity with press and censorship laws; a sense for what is news and what is interesting and entertaining.

These complicated questions lead statesmen to foresee the coming of the international publicity expert. In time they believe he will be as important as the international lawyer. Possibly the war has annulled most of the international law and, if democracy survives, the international publicity expert may henceforth be largely responsible for international relations.

The reasoning of the statesmen is something like this: Hereafter we must have the support and approval of our citizens. For our commercial and political interests and for the sake of world stability we must have the support of other peoples. In the old days we made deals with their rulers, but the countries are becoming democratic. Possibly in a pinch the rulers cannot deliver their people.

We must win the respect, at least, and, if possible, the support and affection of the peoples. Consequently we must adopt policies which the peoples of the countries whose support we want will approve. Having adopted such policies, we must see that the man in the street in the various countries gets the idea. We must have men trained to understand the peoples of other countries and to make sure that our case is presented.

* * * * *

With all their virtues and their faults these papers are day by day influencing the Japanese people. Whether relations between Japan and America remain friendly is largely in their hands. With only a trivial incident as a basis they may rouse the Japanese people to a frenzy of rage against this country. The tinder is ready for the spark, for the Japanese populace is not friendly—a situation for which irresponsible Japanese and American papers are largely to blame.

If a large amount of American news were printed in Japan the public there would have a chance to get all sides and a sense of proportion. But little American news reaches Japan, generally only a few brief dispatches a day. Often news is sent so condensed that the background is lost entirely.

* * * * *

Most of the brief news bulletins that reach Japan from Europe and America come through a British news service, Reuter's Agency. For years Reuter's had close to a monopoly of the news entering and going out of Japan. Reuter's daily cabled to Japan from its Shanghai office a three or four hundred word summary of the principal events of the world. In the opposite direction Reuter's sent out of Japan brief messages relating to Japanese affairs; these messages were distributed by Reuter's directly or indirectly through other news agencies to the rest of the world.

Three years ago a group of Japanese bankers and other business men organized a Company the purpose of which was to gather and sell news to the Japanese papers. They were animated by a variety of reasons, one of which was to free

themselves from dependency upon a British Company for their foreign news.

Reuter's thereupon withdrew from Japan. For a consideration that agency turned it's Japanese business over to the new concern, the Kokusai, which was to have access to the Reuter's dispatches at Shanghai. At once the British press in England and in the Orient, dependent upon Reuter's for its Japanese news, screamed about the "Japaning of Reuter's." All hands soon were busy accusing or explaining. Among other things it came out that the Japanese ambassador at London had a hand in the play. Reuter's made it clear that if the Japanese were determined to have an agency of their own and were willing to foot the bill Reuter's as a business concern could not compete.

The attitude of the English papers is easy to understand: they did not want to be dependent upon a semiofficial Japanese news agency for news originating in Japan. Under such circumstances the British public would stand a slim chance of getting an accurate version of critical happenings in Tokio. The precise relations of the Kokusai to the Japanese Government, a matter in dispute, were not overimportant, for, as Baron Herbert von Reuter said in a letter: "Every agency reflects more or less the atmosphere and opinion of the country in which it works, and the communication of these currents is precisely the *raison d'être* of its existence." Exactly. The Japanese did not want British-flavored news any more than did the British want a Japanese-scented version. Nor should the United States be satisfied with either.

But the idea behind the Kokusai went further than this. There was to be a Japanese-owned news agency which would be represented by Japanese abroad and which would pass on to the Japanese their observations. At the same time the agency would establish a monopoly of the news going into Japan and passing out of Japan. This charming little plan, had it worked, would have limited the Japanese public to news as seen through Japanese eyes and would have given the rest of the world such a view of Japan as the Kokusai cared to send out.

No plan could do more to further a rigid, partisan, distorted nationalism. That the plan only partially worked is not the fault of its progenitors. Nor can its originators be credited with having invented a new scheme; other people in other countries have had the same idea.

Several of the Japanese papers had reached a point of commercial success that permitted their sending out their own representatives to the principal capitals and making independent, or, rather, supplemental connections. A syndicate supplying news to about two hundred small Japanese newspapers bought a service—sixty to eighty words a day - cabled from America by the United Press. This is the only American-controlled service reaching the Orient. All other American cable news sent to the Orient passes through the hands of foreign companies that have no interest in America and that usually show no great understanding of American news values. In addition to the smaller papers several of the great dailies of Tokio and Osaka subscribe for this service, and the line "By United Press" is familiar to the Japanese reader. Sixty to eighty words a day can give no adequate picture of American events, but the Japanese papers seem unwilling to pay the United Press for a larger service.

Reuter's has no correspondent in Japan. The hundreds of papers throughout the world dependent on Reuter's for their telegraph-cable news are really trusting to the Kokusai for their news regarding Japan.

* * * * * *

The news situation in China presents an entirely different picture. The circulation of the Chinese papers is limited, as not more than eight per cent of the population read; those eight per cent constitute the influential section of the community. Very few of the newspapers are paying business enterprises; nearly all are party or personal organs.

China has not had time to develop great papers. Freedom of the press has been known only for a few years. Before that if the powers-that-were did not like an article the editor's head was deftly removed from his shoulders---a method of treatment that seems to have discouraged journalistic independence.

* * * * * *

The Chinese papers cannot be brushed into the wastebasket as useless scraps of paper. They are a force. We are vitally concerned with what goes into them about America. China is looking about; slowly she is going to find and take her place in the world; and the mass of her people will obtain their news and their views of current developments in their own country and in other countries through the newspapers. There are few trained journalists; there are no steadying traditions. The newspapers are often narrow and provincial, frequently venal, and generally reckless. Foreigners subsidize them---sometimes directly, more often indirectly by furnishing them a news service at less than cost.

The principal paper printed in Chinese in Peking is Japanese owned, edited and supported. It is accredited with having the wily trick of using the Chinese character meaning "we" in such a way that the reader cannot tell whether the editors, the Chinese or the Japanese are meant.

As is true of Japan, for years Reuter's was the only extensive news service reaching China. Reuter's was the pioneer and still is probably the most important news agency. As early as 1849 Paul Julius von Reuter organized news-collecting

agencies and connected them by carrier pigeons. Two years later he left Germany and took up his residence in England. In order to get started he first furnished news telegrams free to the London papers, merely stipulating that the dispatches when printed should indicate that he furnished them. As soon as his service was well advertised he began charging for it.

Any piece of American news that reaches the Orient through Reuter's regular service can qualify for membership in the globetrotters' union. Reuter's agent in New York selects what news he thinks his London office wants and gives it to the cable company for transmission across the Atlantic. Having escaped U-boats and censors, the message reaches a desk in Reuter's London office. If the office is impressed by the relative worth of this item, after being condensed it starts off under the Alantic for Cape Town, South Africa. Possibly Reuter's man there does not think much of it, so he condenses it again.

After traveling through a cable up the east coast of Africa, Mister Item reaches Aden. After a brief rest at this fortified British seaport it hurries away across the Indian Ocean to Bombay —Bombay with its fine water front. In the Indian city the item is again given the once over; if it survives, or if any version of it does, it crosses India and takes a cable trip to Singapore. Possibly the agent there has had a bad night, and he kills the poor little item outright or cruelly mutilates it.

After a visit to Hong-Kong—where anything may happen to it—the item continues its way up the China coast, finally reaching a stone building facing Nanking Road, Reuter's Shanghai office. Before the war only a few hundred words of news from all European and American sources arrived daily in Shanghai. Since the war began Reuter's has provided the Orient with a greatly enlarged service, on much of which it does not, it is said, pay the cable tolls.

For many years Americans have criticized Reuter's service in the Orient for not containing more news relating to their country. Such criticism overlooks the fact that Reuter's is a British organization, primarily supplying British papers. The papers in South Africa, India, Australia and China are not interested enough in American news to pay Reuter's for sending it. That organization cannot afford to carry a line of American news if its customers won't buy it.

The Americans are not the only ones who felt aggrieved. The Germans felt so pained that they took something for their misery. They would not stand by and let a British concern, even one with a German ancestry, monopolize the ear of the Orient. So, in 1900, a group of German concerns put their heads—and pocketbooks—together and organized the Ost-Asiatische Lloyd, a company which was to furnish a "made in Germany" news service to the papers of the Far East. They tried to hope that this company would pay its own way; but knowing that it would not they obligated themselves to contribute toward its expenses.

* * * * * *

To force papers throughout the world to use this service, leading German companies doing business abroad agreed to limit their advertising to papers which published German information originating exclusively with the new service, which was to be considered the only authorized, authentic source of information concerning Germany and all things German. The self-respecting editor would receive no German advertising; his docile competitor would receive an extensive news service for a nominal sum, and a handsome revenue from German advertising. In other words, Germany planned to corrupt the public opinion of the world in her favor and against us, where our interest might in any way oppose German ambition.

But still other people were and still are trying to make the very idea of a free press a travesty. For years the Japanese have been industrious in providing tone and color for news relating to their empire. For use in China a friendly little news service is prepared; so the Eastern News Agency is found distributing "impartial" news of the world to the Chinese. In that country there is much mystery as to the parentage of the organization; but in Tokio an offhand intimation to an official of a desire to meet the man conducting the Eastern News Agency brought out the man's name and the fact that his office is in the foreign department.

To have a foreign news service for his paper a Chinese editor must obtain it from a British company or from German or Japanese sources. The British company is a world-wide-known agency. The other agencies having cut prices way below cost it is a question whether Reuter's can continue in China as a business enterprise. Reuter's may have to leave China, as it left Japan.

It is no one's business to make America interesting to the Chinese. It is no one's business to make sure that the American story is told. Certainly it is not the business of the British or the Germans or the Japanese. The policies of their respective countries may coincide with those of America; on the other hand, they may actually conflict. Even when friendly, the British, the Germans and the Japanese are interested first in their own affairs, and only incidentally in American.

Consider what happened to President Wilson's second Lusitania note—the note with the bite and the virtual commitment to decisive action. Reuter's and the Ost-Asiatische Lloyd each cabled about two-hundred-and-fifty-word summaries to China. One was a British and the other a German version.

With this method of treatment one could prove almost anything, and on the alleged authority of the President. The two cabled versions put together did not constitute the note. Both were printed in a Shanghai paper, accompanied by sarcastic comment on the wide divergence.

The note textually did not reach the Orient for weeks—and then it was no longer news! The note contained a justification to the world of America's stand, but to large sections of the world the message was never delivered. The American Government might well have cabled it at its own expense. In certain places the Government ought to have seen to it that the note was printed, even if its publication was paid for at advertising rates.

For their own purposes various nations are seeking to control the news—and the thought—of the world. In certain countries, like China, as we have seen, the newspapers have not developed to the point where they can afford to pay for honest, disinterested, independent news services.

It is an attenuated idealism that trusts to the sense of decency on the part of others that they will not meddle with the press in their own and other countries, and that they will not taint the news being sent about the world. If at the end of the present war nothing is done to restrict censorships and to prevent the subsidization of newspapers and news-distributing agencies systematic corruption of much of the world's press will take place; hatreds and misunderstandings will be created and fostered that will lead inevitably to other wars.

A treaty of peace is going to be largely futile unless it brings about an international freedom of the press. Restraints will have to be imposed and affirmative action taken so that newspapers and privately owned news agencies can send and receive news freely to and from all parts of the world. Possibly it will be necessary for the nations of the world to take over jointly all the telegraph, cable and wireless systems with a view to establishing nominal, uniform press rates so that news may freely flow about the world.

In any event the problems involved in maintaining a free press and making possible an uncorrupted circulation of news—that peoples may come to understand one another honestly—are stupendous. They require for their consideration special training and a high degree of technical knowledge. Certainly the undemocratic, bureaucratic-minded, subtle international lawyer is no person to do this kind of job. If this work is done at all the international publicity expert will take a commanding place in the eyes of the world.

Meantime the American story is being told throughout the world either not at all, or partially, or badly, or with distortions. And it is all bosh to talk about appealing to the intelligence and sentiments of the world while the appeal has not even a remote chance of coming to the attention of most of the world.

The Vatican in Central Europe

From The New Republic

THOSE who have emphasized the political bankruptcy of papalism since the outbreak of war will be compelled to revise their opinions of Vatican ability. Not, indeed, that Rome has undergone any change of heart. Not that the moral implications of this struggle have been borne in upon her in a way that was formerly unknown. To the Papal secretary of state Cardinal Mercier is as inconvenient a figure as at any period since August, 1914. But the fatal march of time is rapidly making possible some permanent disposition of success. It is already sufficiently clear that the ideals of Pan-Germanism have failed of realization; all that remains is the problem of how much can be saved from the wreckage of her dreams. Rome is the one religious organization that still maintains, in detail and in circumstance, the claims of a modern state. Her future is intimately bound up with the political disposition of Europe. It was inevitable, given her nature, that she should attempt to influence the march of events, and it is important to understand the exact purpose of her effort.

No one can miss the significant change in the attitude of the Center party in Germany and of Austria in general. In the early days of the war the German Catholics were among the extremest supporters of advanced annexationism. There was no sign that Rome—with whom, ever since the Kulturkampf, the Center has retained the closest connection—felt any difficulty in that semi-religious emphasis. The organ of the Center party, Germania, was not in any way to be distinguished from Das Tagliche Rundschau or the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger except by the fact that it was better written and better edited. But to-day the tone of party and of journal is very different. Herr Erzberger, a man upon whom Rome has often lavished signs of her especial favor, is speaking of the virtues of a peace which shall bring reconciliation and friendship to the whole of Europe. He is demanding the discontinuance of the submarine warfare. He is insisting that while the late Chancellor might be responsible for the guidance of the war, his responsibility for its onset rendered it unsuitable that he should inaugurate the era of peace. The Catholic Center, in fact from being an efficient weapon in the hands of the Junker, has become an integral part of the left wing of the Reichstag; and the editorials of Germania are to-day like a pale echo of Vorwarts.

Almost equally remarkable is the volte-face of Austria. The new emperor has been long known as an enthusiastic devotee of Rome. Much of his policy already shows signs of an unwillingness to endure the yoke of Hohenzollern control. There has been political amnesty for his antagonists. There has been talk, and serious promise, of widespread politial reform. The official talk of Vienna is very notably more moderate than the kindred conversation of Berlin. We are assured that the emperor is not bound by the policy of his predecessor. We have protestations of his anxiety for a peace that shall satisfy all combatants. His foreign minister, Count Czernin, is in continuous relation with Bavaria, whose growing hostility to Berlin the enmity of the Junkers for her able prime minister almost daily make more manifest.

The connection here is surely as plain as it is important. The Germany we are to have after the war will, in some form or other, be a Germany in which parliamentary government has at last become a substantial reality. The Center party is already making a striking bid for power in that new Germany. It is constituting itself the prophet of a regime internally and externally, which will in its large outlines, correspond to something like the peace that must be made. It is stating its program in such semi-religious phraseology as almost to invite the papal sanction. But a powerful Center means a powerful Rome. Whatever German Catholics achieve is in fact a triumph for papal diplomacy. No one who knows the inner history of the Kulturkampf can for a moment imagine that Herr Erzberger takes a single step without advice from the subtle strategists of the Vatican. They have done a political sum and are cashing their expenditure upon its total.

Nor is the Austrian case less clear. In the Dual Monarchy there is the last modern state where the Roman alliance has, at every historical stage, been held of decisive importance. Rome and Austria have the greatest bond of sympathy in their common hostility to the Italian advance. Austria is the last great stronghold of these principles of the Counter-Reformation of which modern Vaticanism is no more than the implicit development. Upon every phase of Austrian life, educational, political, economic, Roman clericalism has been able to set its mark. But the retention of Roman influence depends, very obviously, upon the retention of the present character of the Austro-Hungarian system. If the Hapsburgs were to go, it is undeniable that the basis of Roman power would be removed. If Austria, for example, were federalized, Roman Catholicism would have to compete on equal terms with a number of religions, and the historic claims of one, at least, of them to an equality with her own it would be more than difficult to deny. In such an analysis, it would obviously benefit Rome to proffer advice to Vienna upon which a claim to future gratitude can be based. No one can doubt that, from the Hapsburg point of view, what seems to be the Roman counsel is in a high degree worthy of praise. Nothing would be more likely to win popularity for the dynasty than a peace that showed promise of being near at hand. What Rome is promising the Emperor Charles as the fruits of her policy is the maximum preservation of his possessions relative to his difficult situation. Clearly he is attracted by the offer; and equally clearly, Rome will profit largely by the acceptance of her advice.

There will, of course, be those to whom such a decisive interference of Rome in the politics of the new Europe is an event fraught with the gravest danger. We do not share that view. In the first place it is hardly to be denied that, whatever be her motives, the direct tenor of her advice is likely to conduce to the kind of result towards which the Allies are slowly working. In the second, fear of Roman diplomacy is essentially an anachronism. We do not pretend to know if Roman Catholicism is a gaining religion. But anyone who is familiar with the history of Catholicism in the last thirty years will not have room for doubt that its political and intellectual influence is decidedly on the decline. The irreparable damage done to Rome by Pius X's repudiation of modernism has reverberated throughout the whole system. Simultaneously, the factors which influence the balance of power in the modern world have more and more been concentrated towards a direction where Roman influence can be of less and less account. Her present effort is nothing so much as a swan song, the more pathetic in that it is the dying expression of the last universal power. We have but to be grateful that its words are set to a music we can hear with not a little sympathy and gratitude.

Lloyd-George Looks Ahead

From The New Republic

THE recent speech of Mr. Lloyd-George in Glasgow affords a clear indication of a changing state of mind on the part of the English government, of a different and more discriminating attitude towards the vast smouldering conflagration of the war and towards the best method of providing for its extinction and for safeguards against its repetition. The Prime Minister did not, indeed, say anything which indicated an enfeeblement of his robust fighting spirit, but in this instance the general bellicose temper did not prevent him from including many passages which were something more than a call to battle. He was evidently seeking to assimilate in some measure the attitude and policy of the western

Allies to that of the Russian provisional government. Although he did not go as far as many Americans would like in the direction of a sharper definition of proposed terms of peace, he did much to remove some of the graver obstacles to such a definition. He recognized more clearly than ever before the moral value of what the Russian Revolution has brought to the cause of the Allies. He at least prepared the way for converting this moral raw material into an effective diplomatic weapon.

According to many of the newspaper headlines the speech was at bottom a re-affirmation of the "knock-out" strategy—a reiteration of the fighting formula of no peace negotiations except as the consequence of a decisive military victory. But it is precisely in this respect that the Glasgow speech did not pursue the beaten track of his previous speeches. While he was, very properly, as fiery and as uncompromising as ever in rejecting the idea of peace terms which would afford any real encouragement to German aggression, he no longer expressly insisted upon a military decision as a condition of peace. He emphasized not the mere fact of victory, not its amount, but its quality. The war, he said, would not come to an end until "the Allied armies attained the ends which they set out to attain when they accepted the challenge thrown down by Germany." This statement is ambiguous, but it is susceptible of an interpretation with which both Russians and Americans can cordially agree. Mr. Lloyd-George apparently means by "ends" not the purely military objective of stamping out all armed resistance on the part of the enemy, but the political object of protecting western civilization thereafter against a repetition of such a dangerous offense. Instead of subordinating political policy to military victory he subordinated military policy to the attainment of political ends, and so opened the door for their attainment by diplomatic as well as military action.

The remainder of the speech corroborated the correctness of this interpretation. He insisted on indemnities but they were transformed from punishment for past sins into guaranties against their repetition. He refused to return Mesopotamia to Turkey, but he did not claim it for the British Empire. The fate of Mesopotamia as well as that of the German colonies was referred to the peace conference. He made a useful distinction between the German government with Bethmann-Hollweg as Chancellor and the Prussian Junkers. While declaring that the Allies would bring to negotiations with a democratic Germany a less suspicious and more conciliatory disposition than they could with an autocratic Germany, he expressly repudiated the impossible idea of imposing with the sword a democratic government on the German people. Finally, the passages about Russia were admirable in substance and in spirit. A frank admission that the "developments in Russia have modified the military situation" to the disadvantage of the Allies was only the introduction to a warm tribute to the invaluable and indispensable contribution made by the Russian democracy to the moral structure of the common cause. A victory won with the help of the armies of the Russian Republic would be "a higher and more exalted victory than ever was contemplated before."

Mr. Lloyd-George's recent speech, consequently, in spite of many passages which were unnecessarily vague and ambiguous, serve to mitigate dissensions among the Allies and perhaps in some slight degree to create them in Central Europe. It was to an unprecedented extent informed by political as distinguished from merely military objects, and it may well be the first symptom of a new diplomacy on the part of the Allies—a diplomacy which will seek to make the future organization of a League of Nations less rather than more difficult. His method for instance of providing for the future of Mesopotamia and the German colonies, while it may look like a convenient evasion, is really nothing of the kind. It tends in the direction of a settlement of these questions by negotiation rather than merely by superior power. The peace conference will be essentially an organ of international authority—a parliament of the

Chinese - American Company

Principal Office in China

1 A JINKEE ROAD SHANGHAI.

and also

No. 2 Heath Mansions, Hankow.
Fong Tchar Yuan, Peking.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

The American Rolling Mill Company's Armco Iron Products.
The Loomis-Manning Filter Systems.
Cummings Ship Instruments.
Peace Dale Company's Fine Woollens.
Tropical Paint Company's Celebrated Paints.
Marden, Orth Hastings Company's Dyes and Chemicals

Special Agents for China for

American Car and Foundry Export Company.

Cable Address CHIAM

CODES

A.B.C. Edition-Rev. Western Union-Imp.
A.B.C. Edition Western Union
Bentely's Private Codes
Meyers Atlantic Cotton.

world in which all belligerents will be represented and have their say. The explicit reference, consequently, of such knotty problems as the future of Mesopotamia to this international authority as an essentially international question is a significant concession to the principle underlying a League of Nations. By implication it places the future control of backward countries in the hands of the one certain future organ of internationalism, and there it is likely to remain. The economic and political problems involved by the backward countries are not essentially British or German or European. No one country or continent has a right to impose a particular solution on the rest of the world. Their disposition should not be left to the results of private agreements among the states whose interests are most immediately involved. Mr. Lloyd George's suggested solution diminishes the region in which private agreements among states will be the controlling authority and increases the region in which, one may hope, legislation will derive from an international organization based on an international conference and determined by international ideals.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

August 16. Allies continue attack on a nine-mile front northward of the Ypres-Menin road. In the centre the British carry Langemarck, wading through floods.——Rumanians beat off attacks northeast of Soveja and in the direction of Focsani.

August 17. French troops secure firm hold on ground from Drei Graschten to the river Broenveek.——The Allied Press generally treats the Pope's peace proposals with coolness.

August 18. Two counter attacks made against British troops in the neighborhood of Bois Hugo; Germans fail after second attempt.——Germans admit loss of Langemarck.——French finally shell the Les Lilas concrete and steel German fortification at Les Lilas into submission.

August 19. Enemy air craft bomb a British casualty clearing station in Flanders, killing ten wounded German prisoners and inflicting additional wounds on nine others.

August 20. Rumanians driven back in the direction of Trotus valley by Autro-German forces.

August 21. French carry German defences north of Verdun on both sides of the Meuse; Capture Mort Homme, Hill 344, and 5,000 prisoners.——Italians attack Austrians on the Isonzo and Corso fronts along a line of 65 miles; take over 10,000 prisoners.

August 22. French troops in Verdun region capture Regneville and Samogneux, with extensive fortifications.——German airships and airplanes attack English coast, but are driven off before doing any appreciable damage.——The British Admiralty's weekly report shows 15 ships over and 3 under 1600 tons suuk by German submarines.

CHINA

August 18. News is received in Peking that Szechuanese and Yunnanese have abandoned hostilities and are endeavoring to come to terms.

August 19. Special meeting held in President's Office, the entire Cabinet being present. War question not discussed; considerable discussion ensues concerning the Provisional National Council. Proposal of Chi Yueh-shan, Governor of Chekiang, that old M. Ps. should be selected to be members of the National Council regarded with favor. President states that he has no definite views regarding the special treatment agreement with the Ching House, but he wished to submit the question to the provinces and then finally refer the same to the National Council for decision.

August 20. Negotiations proceeding at Peking for the establishment of a "Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank," with a capital of $10,000,000, of which one quarter will be Chinese money and three-quarters Japanese. Some of the leading Japanese banks are understood to be interested.

August 21. Military and Civil Governors at Canton issue a proclamation of approval of declaration of war on Germany.

JAPAN

August 13. Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, gives farewell dinner on board the flagship Brooklyn, at Yokohama, in honor of the American Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Post Wheeler.

August 14. American Red Cross Medical Mission for Rumania, arrives at Yokohama per s. s. Empress of Russia.

August 16. Four men are killed and eight seriously injured and five more or less injured in an accident on the battleship Shikishima, of the Third Squadron, while engaged in battle firing practice off the western coast of Kyushu.

GENERAL

August 17. Several hundred workmen employed in Krupps Works at Magdeburg strike work, owing to the arrest of one of their leaders, who was charged with distributing hand bills inciting them to strike.

August 18. Proclamation issued in London forbidding the strike of engine drivers and firemen and making it illegal to apply union funds for the purpose of strike pay; they had intended to strike for an eight-hour day, but the Board of Trade decided it could not be conceded.

August 19. U. S. Food Administration announces that the American supply of wheat will be 400,000,000 bushels below the requirements of the Allies and neutral countries, but there will be a large surplus ot other cereals.

August 20. Fire at Salonika destroys two-thirds of the town; 100,000 people rendered homeless.

August 21. British Labor Party reaffirms decision to send delegates to Stockholm Socialist Conference.—— U. S. loans further G $50,000,000 to Great Britain, making a total of G $1,965,000,000.

August 22. British railway men's grievances adjusted by Government promising to consider eight hour day after the war and to curtail working day at once if possible.

America

Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham, formerly Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, (the third wife), died at Louisville, Ky., July 27, after an illness of two weeks. When the late Henry M. Flagler, one of the organizers of the Standard Oil Company and builder of the Florida East Coast Railway, died in May, 1913, he left nearly all of his $60,000,000 when he died to his widow.

John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, appeared before a Senate sub-committee recently and said: The concensus of opinion of aeroplane and other air service experts whom I met in England and France was that it was entirely possible that within another year the Germans would develop Zeppelins and monster aeroplanes which could cross the Atlantic and do immeasurable damage to such cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and even Washington before they would be brought down or obliged to land through exhaustion of fuel."

The dispute between Major-General Goethals and William Denman of the Shipping Board concerning the relative feasibility of building steel or wooden ships became so acute in the latter part of July that, at President Wilson's suggestion, both men resigned. Gen. Goethals has since been placed in charge of the engineering project on the French front in connection with providing communications for troops. The reorganized Shipping Board July 27, elected E. N. Hurley chairman, R. B. Stevens, a holdover from the shakeup, vice-chairman, and ratified the choice of Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The new members of the board are investigating the facilities for ship construction in the United States and it is understood that the number of wooden ships for which the General has arranged, or for which negotiations were under way, will be considerably increased. Gen. Goethals planned to include in the first year's programme more than 400 wooden ships, and these contracts and agreements will stand without essential change, but an effort will be made to enlarge the programme already formulated.

Japanese Adviser Says Cabinet Will Rule China

"The cabinet will become the center of administrative power in China from now on" said Dr. Nagao Ariga, Japanese constitutional adviser to the Chinese Government, when interviewed recently in Tokio by a Nichi Nichi reporter. Parliament, in his opinion, will be merely a supervisory institution over the work of the cabinet.

Dr. Ariga is also quoted as saying:

"My view of China is different from that of others somewhat. I am not at all pessimistic about the future of China. I believe that the Chinese will be able to develop a civilization of their own. The Japanese view of China is generally limited to a political and economic point of view, so that it is liable to become pessimistic. But if we study the national characteristics of the Chinese from the historical point of view, we will find that they are rich in the spirit of compromise. Their history shows that their custom of uniting as families and as local communities has a foundation of several thousand years back. This custom will not change easily. Then, judging from the history of Egypt, a race which has a long history like that of the Chinese will not easily meet the fate of downfall, so I believe.

"I have lived in China for several years and associated with the Chinese, so that I believe in them. The Chinese should be studied from the point of view of scholars and men of ideas, as well as from the point of view of statesmen and business men. That will be the way to bring about friendship between China and foreign nations, including Japan."

The Tokio Jiji also prints an interview on conditions in China, quoting an unnamed diplomatist. He says that the participation of China in the war will entail many complicated questions arising from the relations of the foreign interests in China, in view of the fact that the German and Austrian interests are in many instances closely intertwined with those of the Entente Powers. He says also that the Chinese Government requested the Japanese Government some time ago to furnish materials for reference in the solution of possible difficulties arising from the problem. The Japanese Government did comply with this request, he said, in the hope of aiding China to emulate the examples shown by the Japanese Empire in the past. Now that the declaration of war has been made, the Chinese Government would want to cancel all the agreements with Germany and Austria, including those concerning railways, mines, and other concessions which are in the hands of the Germans and the Austrians, and recover the concessions to China herself. But such step on the part of China would leave bad precedents from the point of view of foreign powers, which are liable to suffer from indirect effects of such a policy. The Chinese Government is expected to listen to the opinion of the Powers on that subject.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Steamers—Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia
14,000 Tons.

San Francisco-Shanghai

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
ALSO MANILA AND HONGKONG.

Modern Equipment—over-head fans, no upper berths, one and two-berth state-rooms only. Safety of passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with T.K.K. and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Further information regarding freight and passage apply to

B. C. HAILE, AGENT

1-B NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.
(PALACE HOTEL BLDG) TEL. 5056

Men and Events

The Japanese Government has decided to reconstruct the buildings of both houses of the Imperial Diet. The necessary funds will be asked of the Diet in the session this winter.

J. G. Smeaton, assistance manager of the Shanghai Tramways, who was taken ill while on holiday in Japan several weeks ago, has had a serious relapse. He will not be able to return to Shanghai for some time.

The police at Chefoo are "armed" with scissors which they use to cut off the queues of any of the natives who still wear that appendage. The peasants of Shantung are conservative and for fear of losing their queues avoid going to Chefoo.

The Austrian Kremla, who escaped from the Austrian consulate building after having been implicated in the murder mentioned in this column last week, was arrested in Tientsin August 18 and brought down to Shanghai for trial at the Mixed Court.

Speaking at a large gathering of young people at Manchester, (England) recently, the Rev. J. Glass, vicar of St. Paul's, Leamington, said the two chief things in a boy's life should be "to say his prayers, and wash the back of his neck; the one would remind him he had a soul to save, and the other the reality of the unseen."

At the meeting August 10 of the Landrenters of Kuling, the Summer resort in the hills near Kiukiang, the Council was requested to make it a condition that future buyer of lots in West Valley sign an agreement that they will either build in five years, or return the property to the Estate under equitable conditions.

Colonel Ting Shih-yuen, director of the Peking-Sinyuen railway and formerly Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hankow, has come down to Shanghai from Peking to assist Sah Fu-mao, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, particularly in connection with German and Austrian matters.

Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and at present interested in various industries at Tungchow, is among those who are negotiating for the purchase of the three Austrian ships lying in Shanghai; he has offered to deposit $3,000,000 as security and pay a monthly charter rate of $20 per ton.

Srinivas R. Wagel, formerly financial editor of the North-China Daily News of Shanghai and the author of several books dealing with currency problems in China, has been arrested and indicted in New York on charges of planning uprisings against British rule in India. Another Hindu, Mahaedo Abiji Nandekar has been arrested on the same charge. Since leaving Shanghai, Wagel has been the editor of a financial paper in New York.

On the ground that the declaration of war on Germany abrogates all treaties, a movement has been started among certain Chinese to pull down the Ketteler monument which spans Hatamen street, Peking, on the spot where Baron Ketteler, the then German Minister, was murdered during the Boxer troubles of 1900. The German Government forced the Chinese to erect this monument and place tablets on it in three languages (German, Latin and Chinese) expressing regret for the deed.

Investigations into the suicide of R. A. Timmerscheidt in New York City July 5 reveal the fact that the documents, upon which he was naturalized as an American citizen several months before the outbreak of the war, contained fraudulent statements. Affidavits supporting the application stated that he had resided continuously in America for five years previous to the naturalization, whereas, as a matter of fact, he was, for the greater part of the time, living in China. He had given an address in New York as his, which, on investigation proved merely to have been the address of one of his acquaintances.

The new Japanese translation of the Bible, which has been in progress for seven years at the hands of a committee of eight learned Christian scholars representing four sects of Protestant Christianity, has been almost finished and it will shortly be sent to press. The translation work, undertaken by the American Bible Society, was started by a specially formed committee of eight in May 1910, and was finished in February last. Since then the new translation has been undergoing comparison with the existing one, and is said to be written in more colloquial Japanese and an improvement in many points over the latter.

When six American college boys, serving as able-bodied sailors, stokers and gunners, started on the night of July 15 to enter the Cafe de Paris, one of the smartest restaurants of the French Capital, the doorman, noticing that they wore common sailors' uniforms, attempted to bar them. During an argument Manager Louis appeared and recognized among the Americans several who had spent past vacations in Paris with their wealthy parents. The Americans were admitted and paid for a six-hundred-franc dinner with a thousand franc note, directing the waiter to split a big tip with the doorman who tried to keep them out.

A private exhibition of the new British war films, "Sons of Our Empire" and "Battle of Peronne" took place at the Olympic Theatre, Shanghai, yesterday afternoon. The public will have an opportunity to see these pictures August 31 and three following nights at the Olympic Theatre and September 4, 5 and 6 at the Victoria. A voluntary committee has been entrusted with these films in order that they may be exhibited in all parts of China; three tours to the interior will be made next month. All profit will go to the British War Funds. Among the scenes depicted are the German retreat at Peronne, flights of observation balloons and airplanes, and, most vivid of all, the "tanks" in action.

Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, and Miss Beatrice Bend, daughter of Mrs. George H. Bend of 563 Park Avenue, N. Y., were married July 26 at the country house of Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight at Old Westbury, Long Island. The couple first met eight years ago in Peking when Mr. Fletcher was First Secretary of the American Legation. His bride was then traveling in the Orient with a party which included her mother and Miss Dorothy Whitney, now Mrs. Willard Straight. Mr. Straight was a member of the American colony in Peking at the time, and a year later he married Miss Whitney in Switzerland, with Miss Bend acting as attendant for the bride.

S. S. McClure, publisher of McClure's Magazine and the author of several books (notably "Obstacles to Peace" which was published recently) arrived in Shanghai last Thursday from Peking by way of Hankow and river ports. Mr. McClure has been in the Far East about two months, which time has been so far spent about equally between Japan and China. He is mak-

ing an inquiry into political and economic conditions in the East. During his stay in Shanghai Mr. McClure visited a number of the principal industrial enterprises. He expects to leave September 1 for Peking by way of Pukou and Tientsin, and after a short stay there will return to New York by way of Japan. Mr. Ray Pierce is traveling with Mr. McClure.

The fact that Vice Admiral S. Sims, in charge of the American naval forces operating in European waters, and Sir Percy Scott, of the British Navy, made each others' acquaintance on the China Coast is brought out in an article on "Sims, of the Successful Indiscretions," in The World's Work for July. "From the earliest moment of his naval career to the present day Sims has been driven by a restless activity in whatever position he has found himself. In China, for instance, he bought a bicycle, and used to get leaves of absence to take long investigation tours inland, always writing out voluminous reports from his notes on his return. His interest in new things brought him the acquaintance of a young British officer, Percy Scott, then a captain on one of the British cruisers stationed on the China coast. The two officers found that they had much in common. Particularly did they agree in their opinion of the gunnery and marksmanship in their navies, and of the obtuseness and stubborness of entrenched tradition, both in the Admiralty in London and the Navy Department in Washington."

The Bread Shortage in Britain

Kindness to animals is a secondary consideration when your country is at war, an American woman in London learned at the expense of two pounds ten shillings. Even at that she had a story that left few dry eyes in the court-room. Charged in London July 20 with feeding considerable quantities of bread to birds and squirrels in her garden, an offense under the new Defense of the Realm Act, she told the following story:

"I am seventy-three years old. For seventy years I have always fed birds and animals. I have lost two sons in war, one at San Juan Hill, and the other at Gallipoli. I am alone in the world and the little creatures are my only friends."

Somewhat to everyone's surprise, however, the judge fined her the maximum for a first offense and warned her that a repetition would be severely dealt with.

America's War Accomplishments in Four Months

Here is a summary of what has actually been accomplished in America since that country joined in the War:

1. President declares state of war exists between America and Germany.
2. Nearly 10,000,000 men registered under war legislation for war service.
3. Scores of American merchant vessels armed for resistance against U-boats.
4. Colossal ship-building plan well advanced to crush U-boat blockade of England.
5. More than a billion dollars loaned to the enemies of Germany to relieve their economic needs.
6. Two billion bond issue has been floated with large over subscription.
7. To see that Allies receive necessary amounts of American food products at fair prices, a food administration organized and export control Council created.
8. Espionage law enacted through which country cleared of German agents and plotters against Allied Governments.
9. Congress passes war budget totaling more than three billion dollars.
10. American destroyers mobilized, outfitted and sent to war zone inside of week after declaration of war.
11. American destroyer patrol organized and sent to South American waters to protect Allied shipping.
12. Expeditionary force sent to France with loss of but one man who fell overboard and was drowned.
13. U. S. Navy recruited up to 126,000 men from fewer than 60,000, and training given to thousands of gunners and crews for hundreds of submarine chasers. Marine corps recruited from 17,000 to 30,000 and regular army recruited from 120,000 to 260,000.
14. Contracts let for billions of dollars worth of artillery, rifles, machine guns and military equipment.
15. National Guard recruited from 100,000 to nearly 250,000 men.
16. Five hundred thousand men for new army drawn by selective draft with one hundred and twenty-five thousand reservists will begin training this fall and winter. 50,000 men selected, equipped and trained all summer in officers training camps.
17. Medical units containing thousands of American doctors and nurses already sent to France.
18. Nine special engineering regiments composed of experienced railway men already organized and in training. Preparations well under way for organization of world's largest aerial service. $600,000,000 appropriated to this branch.
19. Laws enacted permitting Allies to recruit their nationals in America.
20. Ninety-six German merchant vessels of sufficient tonnage to make up for submarine losses in April and May, seized in American ports and now ready for service.
21. Hundred million dollar subscription to American Red Cross.
22. Embargo placed on all shipments of steel and many other products unless used for war purposes.
23. American railway coal and other interests mobilize in co-operation with the government to give maximum service for minimum price.

Women's Work

American War Relief Centralised

The American War Relief Association of China was organised at a meeting held in the rooms of the United States Court for China August 23, bringing under one supervising head all local societies interested in working for American war relief in Shanghai.

The meeting was attended by two delegates from each of the fourteen various American societies and organisations in Shanghai. Mr. L. Everett presided over the gathering and stated the aims of the movement.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. L. Everett; Vice-President, Mrs. W. L. Merriman; Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. B. Fearn; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William Morris; Corresponding Secretary Mrs. P. L. Bryant; Treasurer, Mr. F. J. Raven.

The Advisory Board consists of Consul-General Sammons, Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court, and a delegate from each society. There will be a meeting August 27 at which an executive committee will be elected and the question of membership and subscription will be settled.

The American Woman's War Relief Fund organisation will continue with its work as usual, and will be a subsidiary body to the new association.

The Woman's Movement in Japan.

Following the lead of Marquis Okuma on the subject of giving greater freedom to the women of Japan, prominent publicists in the Island Empire are contributing articles on the subject to the leading periodicals of the country. Prof. Shimida, of the Tokio Girl's High School, writes: "On the whole there is no denying the fact that Japanese women have become intelligent, self-assertive, initiative in discharge of duties and helpfulness for others, but when compared with Occidental women, they have room for advancement."

Far Eastern Press Opinion

What is Japan Going To Do?

From The China Press (Shanghai)

We are glad to observe in recent issues of leading Japanese newspapers evidences of growing discontent with the part Japan is playing in the Great War. We find indications in more than one editorial of a realisation that Japan's efforts have not been adequate, nor even fairly representative of her power to strike at her enemy and the enemy of her friends and allies—Germany. One editor even suggests that if Japan does not soon begin to strike harder blows, she will get the name of being a selfish nation.

This change of sentiment in view of recent events is natural and it is as welcome as it is natural. Until recently the Japanese Government had confined its efforts to those designated by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the terms of which originally drew Japan into the war. Japan had taken the German naval base at Tsingtau from the Germans; she had policed the Pacific and Indian oceans and had manufactured and sold vast quantities of munitions to Russia.

With the declaration of ruthless submarine warfare by Germany a new aspect was given to the war and a new opportunity was afforded Japan to take a more effective attitude. Japanese merchant ships were being sunk without warning both in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic.

Japan while a belligerent, had taken no part in the war against Germany outside her own bailiwick—*i.e.*, the Far East. So far as the war in Europe was concerned Japan was no more in it than the United States. But the effect of the illegal, criminal and barbarous submarine campaign launched by Germany against the world, neutral and belligerent alike, was to draw the United States into the war, and this action by the United States was praised and acclaimed throughout Japan, which extended the warmest of welcomes to American participation.

The principles and motives actuating America were carefully analysed by the Japanese and were found to be unselfish and upright and honorable. And these principles, if analysed some more, will be found to apply to Japan with as much force as to America. They call for Japan's full strength against Germany wherever she can apply that strength and she cannot apply it to the full by putting a flotilla of torpedoboat-destroyers in the Mediterranean. She can apply it by putting a half million or a million men on the fighting line in Russia and that, we feel, is what the Japanese editors have in mind when they begin to complain that their country isn't doing enough to help win the war for the Allies.

America, The War, and the Embargo on Steel

From the Jiji (Tokio)

America's fresh energy will decide the issue of the war. The Entente Powers should gird their loins tighter for further struggle. As for Japan, since the war in Tsingtao and on the Pacific Ocean was over, some of the Japanese seem to regard the war as an event of other countries, watching it from a respectable distance, although the Japanese fleet is doing its part in the Mediterranean Sea.

Such attitude is not a proper one in view of the relationship existing between her and other Entente Powers. Japan is one of the Entente Powers, which should not be forgotten, and everything possible should be done to see that the war is terminated in victory for the Entente Powers as soon as possible. Because America placed a ban on exportation of steel and iron materials, some Japanese are complaining and asking the government to protest against it. But America in the war should naturally try to take every step to safeguard her own interest. To expect the Japanese Government to protest is indeed a bad break and shows a bad breed. Place oneself in the position of Americans, and see how such attitude on one's part will appeal. Why, the Americans will be disgusted! Such attitude of the Japanese will make other Entente Powers suspect that Japan is really in the war for the sake of gaining selfish returns and that she is an unreliable nation.

Japanese Opinion of China's War Declaration

From the Nichi Nichi (Tokio)

It is difficult to predict what internal political changes will take place after China's participation in the war. But it will be a cause of increasing the southern opposition to the Tuan Ministry. The German intriguers may become more and more active. Hereafter, the peace of China and of the Orient will depend altogether upon the assistance and determination of Japan. Without Japan, China will never be peaceful. Friendship between Japan and China will be more important from now on than heretofore. China should not entertain any suspicion of Japan, thereby opposing the good will of Japan, which will be suicidal to China

She should co-operate with Japan and try to accomplish the object of the declaration of war. This will be the wisest thing for her to do.

From the Tokyo Asahi

China has at last declared war against Germany and Austria on August 14. Will it be beneficial to China? Will it be advantageous to the Entente Powers, especially to Japan? China had severed relations with Germany on the advice of America. But America told China that participation in the war is a secondary thing and that China should first address herself to secure unity at home. That was very kind advice indeed. China will not receive any very remarkable benefit from participation in the war. She will only incite internal dissensions thereby, so that she will have to sacrifice money and lives in the attempt to quell the discord at home. The southern leaders are opposed to participation in the war. But if they openly say so they are liable to be suspected of sympathizing with Germany and to win the disfavor of the Entente Powers. That is why they are hesitating to declare their opposition to participation. The southern opposition to the Peking Government is because Parliament was dissolved and the Provisional Constitution was trampled. But it is also because the southern leaders are opposed to participation in the war. If the declaration of war against Germany is liable to cause future dissensions in China, it will not be advantageous to China. America's advice was a reasonable one. If China is to be thrown into confusion, because of participation in the war, then it is not advantageous to the Entente Powers. It will not be adantageous to Japan, which has close relations with China. A few German firms may be closed and Japanese business may be able to step into their boots. But that will be an insignificant matter. Losses from internal discord which will rise will be far greater. The reasons given for declaring war against Germany and Austria are just and honorable To be sure, heaven and man are angry at Germany. But before the Tuan Manistry tries to compel Germany and Austria to observe international law, the southern leaders would want to see that the ministry first respect the constitution at home. The colleagues of Premier Tuan have menaced President Li Yuan-hung by means of force, and unlawfully dissolved Parliament, which the southerners consider as a violation of the Constitution. The declaration of war which was made after Parliament was dissolved, that the obstacle has been removed in the way, will not be approved by the southern leaders. China will be placed in an unsteady position at home. Japan will receive the effect of it.

A Japanese View on American-Japanese Cooperation in China

From the Herald of Asia (Tokio)

American writers advise us Japanese to apply their theory of international dealing to the Far Eastern realities. It is one thing to say that Japan should not victimize and exploit China to her exclusive advantage, while other Powers are engrossed in a world war. But it is quite another to hint that Japan should agree to a joint control of China by nations, if the Japanese would retain American friendship.

This last is one of the questions that can not be settled till after the war, or long after it except by the gradual development of affairs. As it is, practically all the leading Powers are pledged to the territorial integrity of China and an open-door in her commerce.

What Students Say

The textbooks and method of teaching are as complete and satisfactory as could be expected. The comments and corrections made by the School are as good, or even better, than those of the best professors in the day colleges where I was educated. Therefore the value of the course was quite up to my expectation.

The above is an extract from a student's letter sent to us a week ago, and expresses the feeling of all our students. Let us give you the same satisfaction.

Be Independent

Let our professors train you as a Mechanical, Marine, Electrical, Sanitary or Civil Engineer—as a Certified Public Accountant, Insurance Expert or Lawyer. If you are a student coach you to pass any examination without extra charge. Send for our free 72 page book and full particulars NOW to the

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

Dept. 5,—34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

The four Powers represented by the loan group at Peking have more or less of political claims over China. And the future can only reveal whether the European nations may find it to their convenience to delegate their power in the Far East to Japan, or whether China will be organized sufficiently well to stand on her own legs without friendly support or supervision. "Complete freedom of action" under a joint guidance of other nations might result, in the existing conditions of Chinese politics, in half a dozen Chinas being established with so many varieties of governments. Even the best and wisest of American authorities on China have yet to show us, not an academic theory, but a practicable form of efficient rule of China by the Chinese. However large her share in the European struggle against the Central Allies, the United States would not welcome the responsibility of playing a role in Balkan politics. If she is more interested in China, economically and morally, she will find it more feasible to exert her good influence over the Far East through the Japanese.

China's Entry into the War

From the Peking Daily News

China's decision about entering the War is but the finishing touch to an evolution or progress that the Powers have seen taking place for some years. Ten years ago it is quite certain that, however hard pressed the foreign Powers might have been, they would not have taken away so large a proportion of their troops from China; they would probably have pleaded, and justifiably, that the special treaty rights accorded them under the Peace Protocol exempted them from com-

plying with the rule of international law that requires the disarming of vessels and the internment of soldiers of belligerent states who do not leave neutral countries within a reasonable time after the outbreak of War. Certain incidents in Chinese history were of too recent a character to be overlooked ten years ago. To-day China is trusted, She has shown that she does not bear ill will to foreigners either individually or as nations; she is expected to let no harm befall them; and so foreign guards were withdrawn almost without a moment's hesitation. Other evidences of the recognition on the part of foreign Powers that China is making progress have not been wanting. The most significant of these we have observed is the conduct of China's nearest neighbor, Japan. Japan has appointed to China a minister who enjoys ambassadorial rank, a clear intimation that Japan expects China before long to hold a position that will entitle her to send and to receive diplomatic representatives of the first class. The Japanese Minister stayed in Peking during the critical week, another mark of Japanese recognition of the growing importance of China amongst the Powers. Japan has recently shown herself much more reluctant than she formerly was to hurt the *amour propre* of this country. The same is true of other Powers, but Japan is close at hand, and sees all that is going on; and when she begins to take the attitude that she has recently taken it is a sure sign that changes are taking place. If we read those signs aright, then China is progressing on the road to unity and strength.

From the Chen Chung Pao (Peking)

In his proclamation declaring the existence of a state of war between China and the Central European Powers, the President first explains the necessity of China's going to war and then enumerates the various circumstances that have contributed to bringing about this necessity. Finally he exhorts the people to cooperate with one another for the sake of the country. This settlement of a long pending diplomatic question cannot but bring satisfaction to our people.

For a weak and disabled nation like China to declare war on two powerful foreign countries while she is herself upset with intricate internal problems means that State affairs will be ten, or even a hundred, times more difficult of handling in future than they are at present. Hence although we welcome the War Proclamation with genuine satisfaction, we are at the same time impressed with a sense of solemn duty and deep concern.

An ancient adage says that serious thought can open the wisdom of man, whilst serious external troubles can awaken a nation, so we hope that both our Government and our people will appreciate the importance of the moment and arouse themselves to action accordingly. It is only by determining to make ourselves a strong nation that this declaration of war, made with no little amount of risk, will in the end help to increase the power, strength and prosperity of the nation. We have now before us a splendid chance, and all we need do is to take advantage of this chance wisely, if we are determined to see our country become strong and prosperous. This wisdom lies in each individual citizen, whether as a Government official or as a private person, doing his best for the country. When the moral of this statement has been understood it is needless to point out in detail what exactly the duties of a Government official are. As regards the duty of the private person it is sufficient if every one bears in mind that whatever he does will be in harmony with the Government's policy and will help to attain the ends it has in view, for internal peace is a necessary precedent to external victory.

Japanese Angered at America's Embargo on Steel

From the Hochi (Tokio)

That America has taken advantage of the present opportunity to give a serious blow to the Japanese shipbuilders and others by the ban on steel shows America's cleverness and baseness of character, which is a regrettable affair for the honor of America. One of the reasons given for the ban is that America wants to prevent smuggling of goods through neutral countries to the enemies. But that clause will not apply to Japan. If that is made to apply to Japan, then it is an insult to the honor of this country. We do not believe in the story that America wants Japan to spare 400,000 tons of her shipping to be used in the Atlantic Ocean, as a consideration for letting Japan have steel. But should such proposition be made, what attitude should Japan take? Japan is already assisting the Entente Powers with ships sent to Europe and the Atlantic, as well as otherwise. Japan is willing to do more when circumstances permit. But of 1,700,000 tons of entire Japanese shipping, those ships above 3,000 tons which are capable of engaging in ocean traffic amount in all to 920,000 tons or thereabout. Of this, 164,000 tons are in the service of the Entente Powers. According to a table showing distribution of our ships, about 890,000 tons of shipping are scattered in Europe, North America, South America, Australia, India, South Seas, New York, and other routes. How can Japan furnish 400,000 tons for use in the Atlantic? Should the weak-kneed diplomacy of the Japanese Government permit such request to be complied with, then we shall feel all the more keenly the effects of shortage of bottoms at home. America too knows that such request is an unreasonable one to make to Japan. If, however, America should request Japan to supply ships which shall be built hereafter on condition that the materials will be supplied then that can be considered.

China Should Oust Germans

The *Jiji* (Tokio) commenting on the declaration of war by China against Germany and Austria says that it should have been done long ago, as a natural result of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. There was no opposition to the participation in the war itself. Only political discord at home has delayed the matter in China. China's participation is for the good of both China herself and the Entente Powers. Whether China will join in the non-separate peace agreement or not is not an important question. In practice China will be with the Entente Powers. What is now expected of China will be to see that German influence in that country is removed altogether. Whatever assistance in the way of furnishing war materials that China can give will be appreciated by the Entente Powers. For instance, the German ships interned in Chinese ports may be offered to the Entente Powers to relieve the shortage of bottoms. What is mostly important for the Chinese statesmen to bear in mind is that they should not use the Entente Powers as a lever to beat their political opponents at home, thereby causing further political dissensions. Although late in coming, the declaration of war by China which she made by her own free will, is worthy of praise. China should maintain her dignity as a self-respecting independent nation, so as to continue to enjoy the confidence of the Entente Powers.

01-394

Impressionism and News

From The Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

The highly-spiced dispatch written by Mr. Philip Gibbs describing the "hell fire" in Flanders is interesting in its way, but a three-line dispatch from Sir Douglas Haig announcing the fall of Lens or some other important success would be much more convincing. The "impressions" of these Press correspondents are worth just about as much as the impressions of the people who read them. One week we read an "impression" that the Germans have no fight left in them; then comes quite a different "impression," describing the most sanguinary fighting, including stubborn hand-to-hand engagements. If Reuter has nothing better to wire in the way of war news than Philip Gibbs's impressions—stuff which we would undertake to write up ourselves in half an hour—the money wasted on such "news" might be saved until something really important comes along.

The Kirin Changchun Railway Loan.

From the Peking Gazette

The Japanese report respecting the early conclusion of the revised Kirin Changchun railway loan agreement is attracting a good deal of attention. It may be mentioned that some time ago in pursuance of the Japanese demarche the Tuan Cabinet concluded a new agreement with the Japanese Government respecting the said line, which was built with Chinese capital, practically surrendering the ownership to the Japanese without any compensation. With the exception of the employment of a certain number of unimportant officers China is to have no control in the administration at all. Parliament raised serious objections to such an unreasonable agreement and recommended certain revisions before passing it. Negotiations were again opened but no progress was possible on account of the insistence of the Japanese to secure the railway without incurring a single cent in expenses. The recent Japanese report which hints that Premier Tuan is willing to come to an immediate settlement with the Japanese is therefore very significant. It is believed that Premier Tuan intends to yield on all points and thus conclude the agreement at once. This means the transference of the ownership of the said line to the Japanese; but what does the Government care so long as it can thereby secure the support of a foreign Power?

Correspondence

The Radicals of the Kuomintang

To the EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Chinese as well as foreigners living in China will now perceive that it is not the Kuomingtang as a party, but only a part of its members—its radicals, that are opposing the established Government of China. While disputing with their opposing party, the radicals hold a cause of standing for popular rights. It is clear, their keeping up of such pretence is to recommend themselves to the better elements of the country. But under the rose, they are striving for money and power. In other words, they are doing for themselves, just contradictory to their pretended cause.

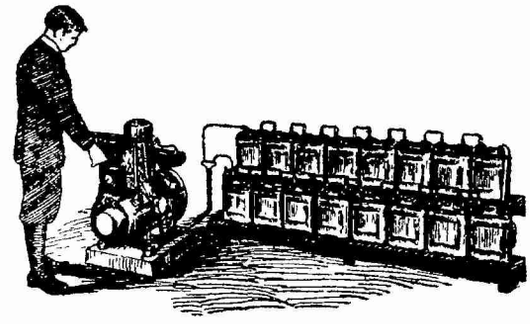
The radical's command of confidence in China and foreign countries has lost to a great degree. The only money to pay for the expenses of their secession movement may come from the contributions of those oversea Chinese who are real patriots and have a strong belief in republicanism. Being ignorant of the real nature of the situation, they are easily induced by the radicals. Through the latter's intrigue, they will receive no reliable information from their Fatherland. But once the cloven foot is betrayed to them, they will certainly put a stop to such support and consequently the radicals will fail to keep on their movement. Furthermore, even if the source of the supply continues, they are no match for the existing Government in point of power and force. Should they fail and be arrested by the Government, they need not seek any help from the foreigners who are now well acquainted with the old play of stepping over a line into foreign protection in case their plot of overthrowing the Government of China fails. Radicals, which do you prefer, to have your movement ended by yourselves or by the force of the Government? You are clever and intelligent. Think over yourselves and the welfare of the country just now.

With no real strength, China has formally declared war on Germany. Under this condition, it is indispensable for China to do her best toward making necessary preparations for War and establishing a stable government so that after the war China may still exist as a nation. But if the present condition remains unaltered, it is feared that China will soon be split into two sections. How can China maintain herself as a national whole then! It is, therefore, strongly hoped that the theorem of North and South, from which the present sectional quarrel is derived, will disappear in China at an early date.

PHILIP W. WILLIAM.

Soochow, August 19.

Out of the Darkness



Delco-Light will furnish the light

If you have a Summer Home, a Branch Office, Construction Camp or House Boat anywhere in the interior or beyond the limits of the nearest Power Plant, then you must be interested in DELCO-LIGHT.

Demonstration set is now on exhibition in our Show-Room at 18B Kiangse Road and we shall be pleased to explain further details to you.

Sole agents for China.

Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc.

18B KIANGSE ROAD—SHANGHAI.

In the Field of Business and Finance

Japanese Commercial Difficulties with Russia and America

The commerce of Japan, which has developed as a result of the war to a magnitude which the world at large hardly realizes, has lately received a double set-back. A large percentage of Japan's trade has, since the outbreak of the war, consisted of imports from America, which served as the foundation for exports to Russia. Raw products were drawn from America to be used in manufactures, half-finished manufactures from America supplemented what Japan was unable to supply herself, and frequently, standard products were imported from America and adulterated in Japan—this latter condition having been particularly in evidence in the chemical trade. Now that Russia, with a view to keeping the rouble from dropping still lower, has placed severe restrictions on importation (not to speak of the practical impossibility of securing shipping facilities) and America has placed an embargo on many of the articles of which Japan is in vital need, Japan's foreign commerce has met with a serious setback.

This state of affairs has caused little short of a furore in the business world of the Island Empire, and meetings of protest and conferences of business men with a view to meeting the situation are matters of almost daily occurrence.

At a conference of merchants from twelve of the principal cities of Japan held August 11 a long discussion look place as to how to meet Russia's new trade policy, which has already brought about or is bringing about immense losses to them and their confreres. The principal speech was made by Mr. Rinzaburo Imanishi, President of the Russo-Japanese Trading Association in Osaka. A resolution was passed after debate, in which it was stated that Russia's new control over exchange should be reduced, that the ban on the import of private cargo ought not to be applied to the Littoral Provinces, that the payment of Russia's obligations to merchants would be facilitated by the flotation of a loan by Russia, and that a special mission would be sent to Russia by Japan. Accompanying this resolution was a long statement explaining the reason why the meeting had adopted such strong measures as outlined. It was stated that the eventual loss to Japanese merchants resulting from Russia's closure of her boundaries would total up to Yen 100,000,000 a year while more than Yen 200,000,000 is required to be advanced to Russia if all her purchases in Japan are to be paid off. The meeting also adopted a statement to be presented to the Japanese government, which calls attention to the fact that following the ban on the import of luxuries and the suspension of the parcel post service, Russia had lately prohibited the remittance of money to foreign countries and was about to prohibit the import of all private cargo. The blow these measures had dealt to Japanese merchants is beyond calculation.

A group of chambers of commerce, including those at Tokio, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and other Japanese cities, has begun an active propaganda with a view to eliminating the trade-restricting rulings of both Russia and America. Mr. Fujiyama, President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, in a recent statement on the American steel question pointed out that the problem was a national one, not only affecting industrial or commercial men but the people of the country at large, and called upon the nation generally and chambers of commerce everywhere to assist in the task of securing an alleviation of present condition. Regarding Russian trade prohibitions telegraphic messages have been sent to the Russian Chambers of Commerce in Petrograd and Vladivostok asking them to co-operate in removing the rulings in the way of commerce between Russia and Japan.

As regards the American prohibition, the Japanese look to Viscount Ishii, and his special Mission now in America, for relief.

In Kobe a Beitetsu Kaikin Kisei Domeikai (association for securing the removal of the embargo on the export of American iron) has been formed and at a recent meeting America's policy was denounced in strong terms. Speakers stated that the quantity of iron already contracted for was no more than 400,000 or 500,000 tons,—only about one-hundredth part of the total output of America, viz, 40,000,000, tons; and that it was too narrow-minded of the American authorities to try to put even this quantity under embargo; they further mentioned that owing to the scarcity of iron in Japan, which was a patent fact, the price of iron was higher than that of copper nowadays in Japan, and that in consequence a tall chimney could be built of brass at less cost than an iron one. The discussion had gone on in a comparatively serious mood for some time when suddenly the manner of the speakers became less refined and, according to an account published in a Kobe vernacular paper, the speakers began to rave at the Allies, because of the demand that Japanese steamers should be put on the Atlantic for transport work, and at Britan's regulation of freight rates, and what not. They even suggested that if America persisted in prohibiting the export of iron, Japan had better withdraw from the Allied group and join hands with Germany, in which event, they declared, the issue of the present conflict would be soon decided, and Britain and America would be nonplussed.

Exchange

To the average American business man, the term "exchange," that is foreign money exchange, has little or no interest, as he makes his prices in gold dollars and receives gold dollar remittances, utterly unconscious and indifferent of the fact that the receiver of his cargo in foreign countries pays for the goods in some other currency, the rates for which, even in times of peace and as between gold-using countries, fluctuate sufficiently to provide a living for a miniature army of bill brokers in the various financial centres of the world. But it is only in a silver-using country like China, and particularly at the present time when silver is abnormally high and subject to considerable fluctuations daily, that the importance that "exchange" plays in the daily routine of business is realized as it is in no other country in the world.

During the past week or so we have seen the amazing spectacle of the Shanghai tael (about $1.37 Mex.) quoted higher than the American gold dollar. An average value of the tael is about G $0.65.

As an illustration of how little this matter of silver fluctuations is understood in America it may he mentioned that one of the leading New York papers recently

printed a short telegram from China which merely stated what the present value of a gold dollar in China is as compared with the average value. This was printed under a heading reading "Chinese Discount American Dollar," thus giving the American reader the impression that some sort of discrimination was being shown against American money, whereas, as a matter of fact, it merely is the case that owing to the high price of silver, all gold currencies (from the Chinese point of view) have declined in value. This abnormal rate of exchange is causing great hardship to Americans (in common with other foreigners) in the Far East who receive their salaries on a gold basis, particularly the Consular staffs and the missionaries.

The American government has granted an allowance to Consular employees to make up in some measure for the decreased amount in silver which they at present receive, and some of the Mission organizations are making similar arrangements.

Need of Assistant American Commercial Attache to China.

At present the Department of Commerce maintains in China one commercial attache with headquarters at Peking. He has an allowance for clerkhire limited to $1,500 gold, which at the present rate of exchange is equivalent to $2,000 Mexican currency. The British Government provides for three commercial attaches for China, that is, one senior and two junior attaches. Each of these attaches is allowed a typist and a native clerk. The United States maintains three commercial attaches in South America. It has seven district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (under whose supervision the commercial attaches function) throughout the United States. These district offices are in charge of commercial agents and are staffed with one or more assistants to each office.

Considering China's size, population, potentialities, etc., in contrast with those of South America, and considering Great Britain's appreciation of the importance of China to her trade as manifested by her appointment of three commercial attaches to this country, it is apparent that the United States is not giving to China the consideration which China merits.

Furthermore, considering the fact that China with her large industrious population is now at the inception of a vast modern industrial development which will open to the world tremendous stores of wealth, and considering the fact that statistical information concerning China's resources, industries and commerce is not collected and compiled as in western countries, there is probably more need for additional assistance to the office of the commercial attache accredited to China than in most other countries. Another consideration worthy of attention is the politico-commercial phase of China's relationships with foreign commerce, necessitating the presence of a commercial attache at the capital, Peking. This means that the commercial metropolis of China, Shanghai, cannot receive the attention from the commercial attache that its commercial importance demands. Furthermore, the great wealthy and populous section of China embraced in the Kwangtung or Southern area should have the attention of the commercial attache to a degree impossible under the present system. Methods of travel in China, where there are no more than 6,000 miles of railways in an area larger than the United States, are so slow that a commercial attache cannot travel about with anything approaching the speed which the commercial traveler in the United States is accustomed to. Thus it is imperative to our trade activity in China, that the office of the attache be provided with at least one assistant commercial attache, especially so at this very important time when China's political and economic relations with other nations are in a state of reformation.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The undersigned wishes to announce that he is prepared to quote for indent on the following:

Fuller's Sanitary Brushes
Malloch Knitting Mills' Underwear and Hosiery
Metal Box Strapping
Allen's Portable Baths
Shroeter's Foot and Power Garters
Tin Can Machinery
Acme Shears and Scissors
Henry Cheney Steel Hammers
Crescent Wood-Working Machinery
Graton-Knight Leather Belting
Sole Leather & Sides
Bradner's Butter (dry pack or in brine)
Java Tea, Coffee, Cocoa Beans
Hardware Specialties
Standard Kid Mfg. Co.
(Glazed & Patent Kid)
Dyes—Intermediates and Chemicals
Krennetz' Jewellery & Gift Boxes
Manila Rope, etc.

H. D. FULLER

Importer, General & Commission Broker, Manufacturers' Agent.

45 Szechuen Road.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Japan Steamship Co., Kobe, has declared dividends of 20 per cent per annum for the past six months.

The Shanghai Varnish Guild, due to the difficulty of securing supplies from Szechuen and Shensi coupled with the increased demand from abroad, has raised its prices by thirty per cent.

Eighteen merchantmen, aggregating 98,480 tons, will be finished at the Mitsu Bishi Engine and Iron Works, Nagasaki, in the coming seventeen months, according to an announcement just made public.

Japanese matches have been gradually advancing in price owing to the advance in the price of timber, chlorate of potash, and other materials. Present quotations for phosphorus matches stand at about Yen 37 per case (containing 1,200 dozen boxes).

The Japanese Government has just granted formal sanction to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Nisshin Steamship Company and other shipping companies for the raising of freight rates on the European and the Australian routes as well as those on the Chinese inland routes. On the European route the sanctioned rates are 10 to 50 per cent above the old figures. On the Australian route 40 per cent is the highest rise effected.

THE BANK OF CHINA

GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL: $60,000,000.00 PAID UP CAPITAL: $10,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Sub-Branches:

PEKING, Kalgan, Sanfang, Pahsien, Lutai, Chohsien, Miyun, Tsinghaihsien, Tungchow, Haitien. TIENTSIN, Paotingfu, Shuntehfu, Lwanhsien, Tangshan, Tsanhsien, Chihsien, Tzechow, Potochen, Shihkiachwang. HANKOW, Ichang, Shash, Wusuen. CHANGSHA, NANKING, Soochow, Chingkiang, Yanchow, Tsingkiangpo, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Siakwan, Nantungchow. ANKING, Panfow, Tatung, Luichow, Sungchang, Tsongyan, Yunchow, Wuyih, Pochow. TSINANFU, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tcanghsien, Tsining, Ckowtsun, Waiming (Wutung), Linshi, Weihsien, Lingsinhsien, Taianfu, Sangyuan, Lungkow, Yehsien, Jaohsien. KAIFENG, Changteh, Tencheng (Lewanhe), Chowkiakow, Yuhsien (Yuchow) Kweite, Taokow, Honanfu. CHANGCHUN, Antung, Chinhsien (Chinchowfu), Dalny, Harbin, Hulan, Kirin, Kunchuling, Liaoyuanchow, Mukden, Newchang, Shanghaikwan, Sifeng, Tiehling, Tsitsihar, Sinminfu, Herhe, Tionan, Luishowying, Liaoyang, Kwangning, Kaiping, Tsangho, Payien, Suihsh, Takushan, Tatungo, Ninkuta. FOOCHOW, Amoy, Santuao, Nankiang, Siahankia, Lungen, Changchowfu, Pucheng, Yenpingfu, Chuanchowfu, Kienao. CANTON, Swatow, Kongmoon, Shiuchow, Kiungchow, Namyung, Pakhei, Hokow, Taileung, Paksha, Shishing, Howlik. HANCHOW, Haimen, Huchowfu, Kashing, Lanchi, Ningpo, Shaohingfu, Wenchow. TAIYUANFU, Kweihwating, Sinkianshien, Yuncheng, Paotchen, Fenchen. CHUNKING, Tzeliutsing, Luchow, Chentu, Wanghsien, Wutungchio. SIANFU, Sanyuanhsien, Tungkwan, Hanchunfu, Tenshe, Shanghe. NANCHANG, Kiukiang, Kunchow, Yunchow, Kianfu, Kintehchen.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3, Hankow Road

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

In a period of less than a year, forty new shipbuilding plants have been organized in the State of Washington, U. S. A., having an aggregate capital of more than $17,000,000. This is of interest to the Orient in that it shows that the shipbuilding programme of the Pacific coast is keeping pace with the activity on the Atlantic coast.

The light draft steamer, An Lan, built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Co. of Shanghai to the order of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited, was launched August 21, at the slipways of the Dock Co. The ship is specially built to navigate the difficult rapids between Ichang and Chungking; draft 6 ft., 6 in., length 170 ft., breadth 26 ft., I. H. P. 1,800.

It is annnunced from Tokio that a scheme has materialised to form a Chino-Japanese Bank of the South Seas with a capital of thirty million dollars. The enterprise is to be on the share company basis and the head office of the bank is to be established at a place where the commercial interests of Chinese overseas merchants are concentrated. Branches are to be established at Shanghai, Kwangtung and Kobe.

Among the articles which the United States Government has decided to prohibit the export of is carbolic acid. This measure has greatly affected Japanese users of carbolic acid, as Japan had been importing most of her requirements from the United States, the total production in Japan being only 90,000 pounds a year. A Japan paper describes the market in the Island Empire as panic-stricken; an immense rise in prices has occurred.

There has been at least one new American stock issue brought out since the war boom that contains no water. It is 'American International Corporation, which has a par value of $25,000,000, and on which $25,000,000 cash has been paid in by subscribers. There was no underwriting, and hence no promoters' profits. After the $50 had been paid in, the stock could be purchased in the open market at $47. Saturday July 25, it sold at $61.—*The Annalist.*

A new 8,300 ton vessel put out from the Asano Shipbuilding yard in Japan has been sold to the Tatsuma S. S. Co. at Yen 800 per ton for delivery in May next year. This rate for a new ship is at present regarded nothing out of the common, and the price asked is generally about Yen 100 per ton more. This new ship will cost Yen 8,200,000, which, as the price of one ship, has never yet been equalled in Japan much has surpassed. She is already quoted at Yen 10,000,000.

The total deposits in the National Banks of the United States, on May 1, 1917, amounted to G. $13,075,000,000, the greatest ever before shown, exceeding by $118,000,000 the deposits of March 5, and by $1,944,000,000 those of May 1, 1916. The total resources of the banks were $16,144,000,000, an increase over those of March 5, of $165,000,000, and over those of May 1, 1916, of $1,948,000,000. Loans and discounts amounted to $8,751,000,000, an increase since March 5, of $38,000,000 and since May 1, 1916, of $1,145,000,000.

Representatives of Thomas A. Edison announced at a recent dinner of dealers in Edison appliances at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, that the inventor had made such progress in the manufacture of carbolic acid—a product for which America depended on Germany and England before the war—that he was not only supplying his own laboratories in New Jersey but was selling considerable quantities to the trade. Protected by tariff laws, these agents of Mr. Edison said, there was no reason why a permanent industry in the commodity could not be built up in the United States.

The month of May 1917 holds the distinction of being the most important one in the matter of American incorporations for a number of years. Returns now available covering the output of charters in the Eastern States with a capital of G. $1,000,000 or more, indicate a total of $388,421,000, an increase of more than 60 per cent over the record for May, 1916. The charters are diversified in charcter, embracing practically all lines of business. The grand total of companies chartered with a capital of $100,000 or over, covering all the states of the Union, amounted to $484,683,600, as compared with $311,742,200, in the preceding May.

That the bankers of London now concede a financial partnership with New York in the financial matters of the world, is indicated in a recent despatch to a New York paper. The statement follows: "A great financial partnership has been set up and it is one of the advantages of the new alliance that it will not end with the return of peace. Monetary authorities in this country are convinced that London and New York in combination, and not in antagonism, will henceforth be predominantly the rulers of the financial world. Every other belligerent country will, in some form, come out of the war the debtors of Great Britain and the United States, and the result of that must be that the latter countries will be the ruling international monetary force for perhaps the next generation."

As already announced, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. has put two new steames, the Colusa and the Santa Cruz, each of 15,000 tons, on the run to the Orient. Ports of call, which hitherto have been confined to Manila Hongkong in the south, will be extended to Singapore, and Calcutta and Colombo. On their outward trip the two new ships will call at Kobe, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo, and on the homeward voyage at Manila, Cebu and Honolulu. Maintenance of an American line to these ports has become important of late, especially since the United States declared war against Germany, requiring more commodities such as rubber, gunnies and cocoanut oil, all necessary in connection with the war. The Colusa and the Santa Cruz each have a cargo capacity of 7,000 tons.

Japan's trade in toys in 1916 was more than four times as great as it was in 1912. Its total value in the former year was G. $915,000, and in the latter $3,800,000. Exports of Japanese toys to the United States of America, rose in value from $314,000 in 1912 to $1,090,000 in 1916. American buyers now in Japan state that the great prosperity of the Japanese toy industry will not outlast the war, as the Japanese article they say, is inferior to European toys. It is acknowledged, however, that the Japanese will probably retain a good part of the increased toy trade, especially in the lower grades of toys, which cheapness of labor and other conditions allow them to produce at low cost. A skilled Japanese toy maker receives a daily wage of only 37 cents, and overhead charges are limited because many of the toys are made by the workers at their homes.

When the case of the Associated Enterprises vs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., was called in the King's Bench Division, London, July 12, counsel announced that an agreement had been reached between the parties. The plaintiffs had asked for a declaration that the defendants by promoting or assenting to an agreement made between Joseph Crosfield and Sons, William Gossage and Sons and Price's Patent Candle Company for the sale of the business in China of each of those companies to a new company to be formed to acquire them had committed a breach of an agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendants dated June 5, 1913; they also claimed an injunction to restrain the defendants from promoting or assenting to such a sale, and a mandatory injunction ordering the defendants to use their best endeavors to prevent Joseph Crosfield and Sons and William Gossage and Sons from entering into or performing any such agreement for sale. During the argument previous to the agreement it was brought out that the plaintiff company was in substance owned by Lever Bros. and that in October 1907 a contract was made between Levers and Brunner, Mond under which Brunner, Mond were to supply Levers and their associated companies with alkali for some years on certain terms, and Levers bound themselves not to make alkali for themselves, but to obtain all that they required from Brunner, Mond. In 1911 Brunner, Mond bought Crosfields and Gossages and began to make soap. So long as Brunner, Mond were only makers of alkali they were not in competition with the plaintiffs, but after they had entered the soap business by acquiring control of Crosfields and Gossages they were in direct competition, although the plaintiffs remained bound to buy all their alkali from Brunner, Mond.

The Upward Flight of Metal and Mineral Prices

This table from the N. Y. Annalist shows the upward flight of prices in Gold dollars per usual unit of raw materials in the coal, coke, iron, and steel trades from the beginning of the war to July 1 last, and the sensational advances in steel and iron prices in recent months:

	July 1,'14.	July 1,'15.	July 1,'16.	Jan. 1,'17.	July 1,'17.
Iron ore:					
Old Range Bes...	3.75	3.75	4.45	5.95	5.95
Old „ non-Bess	3.00	3.00	3.70	5.20	5.20
Mesaba Bess.....	3.50	3.45	4.20	5.70	5.70
Coal	1.15	1.05	1.23	1.23	4.00
Coke	2.30	2.25	3.30	9.50	13.00
Pig iron (composite)	13.52	13.125	18.585	30.00	50.00
Ingot iron.....	2.50	2.45	3.60	5.20	8.70
Slabs.....	20.00	22.00	42.00	60.00	105.00
Billets O. H.....	19.50	22.40	44.50	60.00	100.00
Sheets.....	1.80	1.75	2.90	4.50	8.00
Bars	1.15	1.25	2.50	3.00	4.50
Hoops.....	1.25	1.30	2.75	3.25	5.25
Wire rods.....	24.50	25.00	50.00	70.00	95.00
Wire.....	1.30	1.35	2.46	2.95	3.95

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Aug. 17	Last Quotation, Fri., Aug. 24	Business Done in Shares During Week: High	Low	Net Chg.
Alma	10	9	9	9	—
Anglo Java	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	—
Bute	1.05	1	1	1	—
Consolidated	2¾	2½	2½	2½	—
Kota Bahroe	7	7	7	7	—
Samagaga	0.95	0.90	90	90	—
Semambu	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	—
Tanah Nurah	1.07½	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	—
Tebony...	20	19	19	19	—
BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.					
Langkat	14¾	14	14½	14	—½
Hall & Holtz	15	15	15	15	—
EXCHANGE					
Bar Silver	44	44¾	44¾	44	+¾
T. T. on London... ...	4/3½	4/5	4/5	4/3	+0/2
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	4.66		4.61	4.70	+09
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	.97		.96	.98	+02
Mexican	72.3	72.2	72.2	72.3	—
Native Int.	09.	10.	11.	07.	—
LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS					
Spot	2/5½	2/5¾	2/5¾	2/5½	+1/4
Forward	2/7	2/7¼	2/7¼	2/7	+1/4
Tendency	Dull	Stdy.			

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Aug.	17	75
„	18	74
„	19	73
„	20	74
„	21	74

R. A. CURRY
Shanghai Stock Exchange
Tel. 450—Office Union Bldg.
Tel. 3421.

New Books and Publications

An Impartial Judgment on the War.

Obstacles to Peace, by S. S. McClure. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. U. S. $2.00 net. (Mr. S. S. McClure, who is the publisher of McClure's Magazine, is now in China.)

IN respect of its contents this book is probably the book of the year in the field of the literature of the war. One reads its pages rapidly, since it is difficult to stop before the end; and so admirable is the information contained in it and so poignant the lessons revealed that we devoutly wish, as a matter of public service, that it might be recommended from one to another, and read as widely as possible everywhere, up and down through the land.

Very largely the volume consists of quotations from official documents and reports and from the works of the best authorities who thus far have written. All this material is employed with fairness and skill, and with respect to this alone we think there is nothing better for obtaining a brief, comprehensive view of the subject. But the author himself had unusual facilities for getting information, and he is able to give to his work an additional and particular value from the fact that he spent many months in the warring countries during the progress of the conflict, and because, owing to his high standing and through the influential acquaintance which he had formed, unrivalled opportunities were given him for acquiring knowledge about public opinion and the general conditions which prevailed.

The book is written with clearness and vigor, and the writing seems judicious and correct. In all places a spirit of calmness and moderation inspires confidence in the reader. There is no exaggerated statement, no unmeasured denunciation. The case of each contestant is presented in turn. The author can scarcely be suspected of particular partiality for the allies of the Entente, and we understand that for a while the English authorities regarded him with some suspicion. His association with German statesmen seems at times to have been almost intimate, and it is as a result of this that he is able to make his particular contribution. From information furnished him by Dr. Jaeckh, an expert on Turkish affairs, and formerly private secretary to von Kiderlen-Wachter, he gives what purports to be the first definite statement of the terms of the Anglo-German agreement of 1914, by which the affairs of Turkey and the Bagdad railway were adjusted, and which seemed, in dreadful irony of fate, to settle amicably the principal matters in dispute between Germany and England on the eve of the struggle which involved them both. Moreover, the author possessed the friendship of German university professors and their families, so that even after all that has been written on the subject of German aspirations and ideals and upon the state of mind which prevails in Germany during the progress of the war, he is able to give an account which is as good as anything that has come to our notice.

Introductory parts are devoted to another discussion of the things which led to the war, since the author believes that the question of the larger responsibility for this will persist for a long while, and that it is of the utmost importance to make judgment. His opinion is that which prevails very generally at present, and will be, we predict, the judgment of posterity: that with respect to the general causes of the catastrophe blame can be affixed to no one much more than another, for all the parties to the strife had needs which were urgent and aspirations which properly to them seemed just; but that in respect of the immediate and particular causes Germany and her ally are responsible for the woe of the world. With regard to the neutrality of Belgium all aspects of the case are here considered, and the author's verdict is in accord with the decision of mankind—that the action of Germany was a grievous wrong and that none of the pleas advanced by advocates affords any justification whatsoever.

There are splendid chapters upon France and England. "Our Sister France" is one of the shortest, but one that most touches the heart.

"For all France, every man, woman, and child, has made the ultimate surrender of personal ambition, property, life, freedom from pain, *everything* in behalf of France. . . . The result of this devotion is such a revealing of the very soul of France that for the first time one realizes that behind the achievements of France,—the mother of democracies, and of human freedom, the mother of surpassing beauty in art and literature, the mother of gracious and noble human intercourse,—there always was something incomparably greater and more lovable than her achievements, and that was the soul itself of France."

The battle of Verdun was the greatest test a nation ever endured. There is a picture of England wonderful and transformed. Women's suffrage, says the author, is absolutely assured; on all hands they say that women have shown their right to vote; and universal suffrage for men and for women is immediately at hand. Trade unions have been revitalized. Their new motto is, "The greatest possible output for the highest possible wages." As to the relations of labor and capital two ideas dominate: that labor have proper share of the profits and proper conditions for work, and that labor and capital cooperate to produce as much as possible. There are no unemployed, and there is a general feeling that work is honorable for all.

The determination to carry the war to a safe peace reaches to the uttermost element of the people. The awakening has changed the characteristics of all classes. There is an alertness, a respect for labor, a rejuvenation. To mingle with these people is like being in a young, booming Western town. It is a new England, new to its very roots. . . . England is at the dawn because all the people have entered upon freedom. The barriers of caste and social strata have been broken down.

Englishmen have unqualified admiration for France, as profound and universal as their unqualified hatred of Germany. The death of Capt. Fryatt, the sinking of the Lusitania, the execution of Edith Cavell, and the stories from Belgium, France, and Poland have hardened the determination of the people to go on till an end can be made of it all. This feeling constitutes one of the principal obstacles to peace. If the Allies win, they propose to have the greatest assizes in history.

About the Teutonic allies the author gives some excellent information. From January 6 until April 26, 1916, he was in Germany, except for brief visits to Belgium, the Russian front, Vienna, Budapest, and the shores of the Bosphorus. There is a vivid picture of the

new Constantinople, and a fearful chapter about the destruction of the Armenian people. The account of Germany portrays men and women, among themselves, kindly, noble, and upright, absolutely convinced of the justice of their cause, and of all that they have done in their warfare, and confident of their final and certain success. They were altogether innocent, they were attacked by malicious enemies, they have fought gloriously in defence of their imperilled land. From Belgians, from Frenchmen, from all the rest, they should of right exact hard retribution for the evil which was intended. Other writers have attempted to explain how it is possible for a people to hold such ideas, with heart untouched by compassion and with mind impervious to consideration of others, but nowhere is it all explained better than in some of the chapters of this volume. The circumstances of history and the past have made Germany a military nation. Conditions of the present make them greatly desire expansion and larger resources. By militarism has the German state been made, by organization has it been upheld. But the very essence of such system is that authority is imposed from outside and above. However efficient and admirable this organization may be, when once restraints are removed individuals have within themselves less of the character and self-discipline which arise from wider personal liberty and which tend to prevent cruelty, excess, and barbarism in war. Hence the awful things done when first invaded districts were occupied—the orgies at Vise, Dinant, and Czenstochow. But this does not by any means explain the more dreadful and deliberate deeds later on. A course of prosperity and success for a long while gave to Germans conviction of ability and superiority, and a sense of beneficent mission to be wrought out by force. More and more they have come to interpret things altogether in terms of their own ideals. Their God is a German God, and the nation a chosen people. And so it is that if other nations be inferior and Germans the best judge of that which is well to be done, then anything hard or rigorous or heartless can be carried out for the sake of ultimate good, and it is right that anything should be done for the happiness and success of the better race. The author does not speak of it, but such a sense of superiority made possible once the treatment accorded by feudal aristocracy to the servile peasants beneath them, and it causes white men now in some countries to mutilate negroes and torture and burn them at the stake.

The outrages committed in Belgium, in France, in Poland, against the Russians, and also by the Russians in eastern Germany, are related as "Alleged Atrocities," and they detail not so much the author's opinions as the official reports and the best accounts now at hand. We should judge, however, that he believes them, and they would indeed seem to present a strange and credible record of crime and lust and murder and death by fire and steel. More dreadful still, we think, is the story of the thorough and awful exploitation of the districts conquered, in accordance with ideas well explained by publicists before the war, and justified by German leaders at present. The system of requisitions, said von Hartmann, implies the full exploitation of a country in all respects. As the Russians retired across Poland German officials settled down upon the country like a swarm of locusts, stopping all industry, taking the food, and leaving the miserable inhabitants in degradation and ruin. "Lodz is stricken with famine," said von Hindenburg. "That is deplorable, but it is good. One does not carry on a war upon sentimental principles." After a while, it was said, not a child under seven years remained alive in the country. Since this volume was written the evacuation of the district around Noyon has revealed the plight of the French civilians. After appeals in the name of God the Father, the devoted population of Belgium was kept alive by the private and public charity of the world, which furnished about $200,000,000, just enough to sustain the people in scanty and meagre fashion; but the author shows that during this very period money, materials, machinery, and supplies of five times the value were seized upon and taken to Germany.

If this book arouses intense interest, if it affords a vast amount of information, if it contributes richly to an understanding of the problems which beset us, its pages are filled with records dreary and terrible. We should like to doubt many of the things which are related, and we should be glad to deny them, but these pages carry conviction. And in so far as they are true, even now we behold Germany gibbeted upon a lonely eminence of infamy, and because of them in times more remote the German name may still be hated and despised.—*The Nation.*

This Week's Books

1. "The Financial Administration of Great Britain" by Drs. Willoughby & Lindsay ..... $ Mex. 4.50
2. Hornbeck's "Contemporary Politics" 6.00
3. Set Thackeray's Complete Works ... 30.00
4. Set Dickens Complete Works 30.00

Business, Law, Medical, Educational Books and 400 $2.00 Fiction. Write for special lists of books and Magazines. Prices Moderate and adjusted to fluctuations in Exchange.

Chinese American Publishing Co.

26 Canton Road. Tel. 4648. Shanghai.
(Between Szechuen and Kiangse Roads)

Great Britain's Financial Administration

The Financial Administration of Great Britain, by W. F. Willoughby, W. W. Willoughby & S. M. Lindsay. Shanghai; Chinese American Pub. Co., 26, Canton Road. Mex. $4.50.

TEN years ago a definite plan was formulated for the preparation of a series of scientific handbooks through which information might be made available to citizens and public officers alike, about the methods and practices developed by various governmental agencies in the conduct of public business. In the spring of 1913, this plan was laid before the trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. In response to inquiry as to what studies would be taken up first if funds were provided, the following were suggested as of commanding importance: (1) Methods of budgetmaking and financial control; (2) standards and practices evolved for improvement of the Civil Service; (3) provisions for pensions and retirement allowances; and (4) methods of public accounting.

An appropriation was made for the purpose of prosecuting these studies and placed in the hands of a special committee composed of Messrs. Jerome D. Greene, Charles D. Norton, Charles P. Neill, William F. Willoughby and Raymond B. Fosdick.

Under these auspices three men of nation-wide reputation were selected by the director in charge, each holding a chair of government in a different university and two of whom had considerable experience in governmental administration, to make an initial visit as an unofficial commission to England, France and Germany for the purpose of collecting materials.

The commission began its work in England early in July, 1914. Tentative arrangements were also made to spend August and September chiefly in Paris and Berlin, with possibly some supplementary inquiries into the same subjects in Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. Every facility was provided for personal contact through letters from government officials and university authorities in this country, and the commission received very cordial cooperation from the American Embassy in London, through which, in addition to its recommendations from American sources, it had no difficulty in getting the attention of the responsible public officials who had to do with the subject matters of the commission's inquiry.

The commission worked as a body, although a tentative artangement for diversion of labor was agreed to whereby Mr. William F. Willoughby was to give special attention to English budget materials and English documents, Mr. Westel W. Willoughby budget and civil service practices in France, and Mr. Samuel McCune Lindsay to civil service in England and to budget materials and civil service in Germany. The commission collectively, however, interviewed most of the officials and persons with whom matters were first taken up in detail in England, and the field notes of these interviews were discussed by the members of the commission as a body—the thought being that this would help to standardize individual inquiries later after the members had separated.

The outbreak of the war in the beginning of August interrupted these plans. Mr. Westel W. Willoughby had made appreciable progress in Paris, and Mr. William F. Willoughby and Samuel McCune Lindsay had gone as far as Holland when hostilities began. Under the circumstances the only thing to be done was for the members to reassemble in England, complete the collection of data which had been undertaken there relating to the English system, and then return to America.

The results of the study of the British system of financial administration are presented in the present report. The first draft of this report was prepared by Mr. Willoughby. This was completed by him during his absence in Peking as constitutional adviser to the Chinese Government, a general conference having been held with the other two members of the commission before he started, and substantial agreement having been reached as to the general character of the presentation, and as to the conclusions to be drawn. Later this draft was carefully gone over by both the other members of the commission, and after minor revisions was signed by all three members of the commission.

This report finds its chief value in this: That it sets forth briefly and clearly the impressions of three men, well trained and of exceptional experience, as to the scope and practical workings of the English budget system; and more expecially that it sets forth those particulars which will facilitate a better understanding of the adaptations of organization and technique worked out by legislators and administrators to make effective the accepted principles of finance. It is a knowledge of the necessity of these adaptations which will be of special value in this country where the commonly accepted precepts of finance and government have been so openly and frequently violated.

When the text was completed, it was decided to offer it for publication to the Institute for Government Research, a recently organized agency for the study of national problems of which Mr. William F. Willoughby has been made executive head.

G. L. T.

Good English in Good Form, by Dora Knowlton Ranous, with an Introduction by Rossiter Johnson, Ph.D., LL.D. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. U. S. $1.00 net.

This is a handy little volume of 248 pages, replete with infomation, arranged in convenient form for reference, and very useful for public speakers and writers of English. It is both a work of reference and an index to the use of works of reference generally. The main body of the book—over a hundred pages—is devoted to words, with definitions, from Latin and Greek.

There are instructive chapters on various themes connected with the subject of the work. For instance, there is a very well selected list of "hackneyed words and undesirable phrases to be avoided," and also of words used in a wrong sense—the correct terms being indicated. In discussing "common errors in grammar," the author gives a clear explanation of the correct uses of correlated words, such, for instance, as "shall," "will," "should" and "would." Under the heading of "The Importance of Using the Right Word," the author says: "We may read a nation's history in a nation's words. Mind is there stereotyped in form and feature as is reality in life."

At the Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: G. M. Ross, Hangchow; M. O. McFarlane, England; M. Simmon, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jackson; Miss F. Blair, Los Angeles; W. G. McCellum, Chicago; J. A. Wilson Jr.; Capt. Mourdy, Nagasaki; J. E. Tytler, Kobe; G. H. Sayles, Hankow; H. M. Starr, Shanghai; O. F. Callaham, Soochow, F. Jolendowski; Dairen; J. B. Arowsmith, Sam'l. Francisco; D. Wallace, Kiukiang; H. A. Wingon, New York. H. A. Sargent, Ningpo; C. Caro, Johannesburg; Mr. and Mrs. Harrington, Japan; H. A. von Erp, Holland; W. J. Boon, Holland; S. S, McClure, New York; R. C. Pierce; S. D. Main, Hangchow; A. E. Edwards, Japan; A. Davidson, Klang; H. G. Derine, Bankok; A. Mola, Singapore; D. Van Kaaphaven, Sumatra; L. R. Almels, Singapore; D. Aimels, Singapore; V. E. Scott; A. T. Clark; New York; M. Stewart, New York. E. G. Helvering, Manila; E. E. Smith, Hongkong; G. H. H. Bosch, Hongkong; S. C. Johmins, Marsielle; George Stall, New York; T. J. Whitelle; R. C. Jackson, NewChwang; W. Strom; Baitimere; J. Doles, Philadelphia.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. J. Coamack, Hongkong; A. Raus, Japan; N. Tretiscoff, Japan; M. Senukoff, Japan; Oliguer, Japan; V. Frust, Japan; F. W. Lyons, Japan; A. H. Allen, Nanking; A de Vrius, Amsterdam; J. H. Vrudenburgh,; D. Edmonde, Hankow; J. Bernis, Japan; F. M. Sanderson, Tientsin; O. E. Cameron, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Pendergast, New York; W. M. Spies, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Hall, New York; C. McAlson, U. S. A.; S. H. Clement; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kuroisky; A. J. Gazzaniga, Nanking; A. C. Harg; Mrs. M. Ellis; Mr. and Mrs. Boldwin, San Francisco; Mrs. Davis; J. W. Smitti E. L. McCloskey, L. B. Andersen; Miss J. Garduli; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stifter and children, New York; S. D. Wilson, Chicago; H. E. Aumphreys; A. W. P. Spiers; A. V. Rohinson; Master Leroy and Kennedy Robinson; H. E. Clagett; C. L. Hunter, U. S. A; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Strasman and boy, U. S. A; M. G. Lebroteff; Mrs. C. P. Bell, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. G. Laffler, St. Louis; George Stall.

MR

America and China Are In the War

The kind of war we wage, and the kind of peace it brings —

both depend finally on the kind of thinking we—and our allies—do in the crucial months and years to come. Opinion is no longer a matter of dinner-table conversation. It is a relentless necessity—a necessity that war only intensifies. For public opinion, which is your opinion and mine and our neighbors' in the melting pot, continues to be the motive power of democracy. War, and the sacrifices war imposes, must not be permitted to impair this ultimate source of democratic strength.

The foremost aim of Millard's Review at this time is to contribute what it may to the maintenance between China and America of a responsible and discriminating public opinion. It is not agreement we ask. That is of small consequence. The important thing is that those who have it in them to lead public opinion in China and in inform America about affairs in China should have at hand a searching commentator on public policy.

The subscription price is, yearly, fifty-two issues, Mex. Ten dollars in advance, postage included, in China and the Far East. In the United States Five dollars, U. S. currency. Remittance from other countries can be made by international money order.

— **Tear out along this line and mail today to MILLARD'S REVIEW, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.** —

MILLARD'S REVIEW
113 AVENUE EDWARD VII
SHANGHAI.

AUGUST ..... 1917.

Please send MILLARD'S REVIEW to the address given below. Herewith, please find check covering subscription price.

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY .....

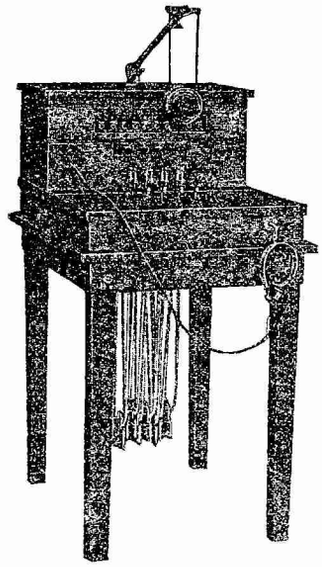
STATE .....

01-403

大正六年六月九日
第三種郵便物認可

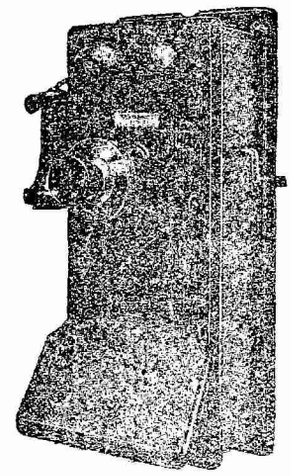
中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

More than 10,000,000 WESTERN ELECTRIC Telephones in use the world over



1800 Sectional Switchboard

FOR 38 years the Western Electric Co. has supplied the world with telephones, vast quantities of cable and supplies together with the largest Switchboards ever constructed.



Magneto Telephone

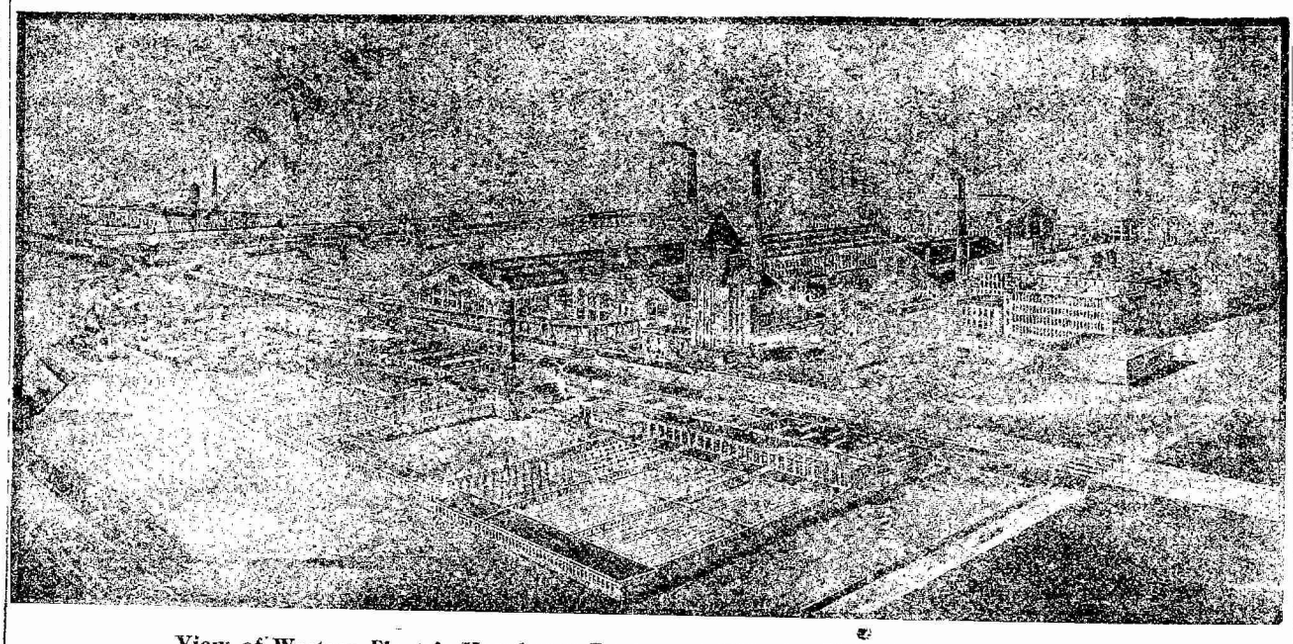
Make Your Entire Equipment

Western Electric

thus standardizing and simplifying operation and making easier extensions or changes.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.

UNION BUILDING, SHANGHAI. CABLE ADDRESS, MICROPHONE, SHANGHAI.



View of Western Electric Hawthorne Factory at Chicago, U. S. A. from an aeroplane.